PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN TROUBLES.

French Enterprise and Struggles in Tonquin.

British Cabinet Complications and the Struggle for Supremacy in Ireland.

in Burmah, with the difference that the latter won the kingdom in an almost bloodless expedition, while the French had months of hard fighting and terrible losses from dispasse before they gained a precarious footing in the Tangular and the latter is not less that the latter is not less to the identity of the sassilants. of hard fighting and terrible losses from dis-base before they gained a precarious footing in the Tonquin delta. Having gained it, the French and the Bri ish in their newly ac-quired territories began to see that they had out the preliminary of withdrawing the stings of the hornets. In the cases of both nations, the garrisons are small and isolated,

A targible scale distribution of work and the preliminary of withdrawing the stings of the hornets. In the cases of both nations, the garrisons are small and isolated, garrison being cut off by bands of natives,

The French have paid dearly, so iar, for Ton juin. M. Paul Bert, sent out as a commissioner, died of the fever, and the government has had all it could do to withstand the popular distrust of the enterprise, which has brought expense, death and calamities of other kinds, with very little glery or cash. As a colouy, Tenquin will never be of value; but is important as a trading station and a strategic position in

Riery or cash. As a colour, Tenguin will never be of value; but is important as a trading station and a strategic position in view of a chance at the occupation of Siam, when opportunity presents.

The immediate trouble is indicated by despatches from Hong Kong, which indicate that the trouble on the frontier of Tenguin and China has assumed most serious proportions. News has been received at Hong Kong from Pakhoi, by the German steamer Signal, that large bodies of Chinese pirates attacked the French garrison at Hakoi on November 24, and after a three days' stege completely annihilated the town. They also attacked hieracked, with a similar result. The latter is a town ten miles from the coast, on the berder line of China and Tonquin. No particulars of the massacre which occurred at Mongkoi were given. Hakoi is about thirty miles south of Mongkoi, on the coast. The French had a small fortification there, with a garrison of sixty men, under command of Lieutenant McMahon, a nephew of Marshal McMahon. After three days' siege only twenty-three of the garrison remainen alive. These made a sortie, but not one of them survived. The lattest information is to the effect that the cities of Hakoi and Mongkoi are in fiames. It is believed that the same parties which captured the boundary commissioners percetated these massacres.

CABINET MAKING.

Lord Salisbury Still Rusy on the Work

The week has been noticeable in British politics for the fact that changes have been going on in the construction of the Salishury cabinet, consequent on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill and the appointment of Mr. Goschen to the vacancy. The Earl of Northbrook and the Marquis of Lansdowne, now governor-general of Canada, have been offered the position, but both have declined. Hon. Edward Stanhope has changed from the colonial office to that of war minister, and Mr. W. H. Smith has become the leader of the party in the House of Commons. Other changes are making, but they are merely rearrange of the ministry. There does not seem to be of the ministry. There does not seem to be of the ministry. There does not seem to be of the ministry. There does not seem to be of the ministry. There does not seem to be of the ministry, and of the more at Lake George, engany special ground for the loy, but then no here of a gun, and she fell from her chair, shot through the breast. She lived but a few moments, and until today they should be expected the Nationalists are of the ministry. There does not seem to be of the ministry. There does not seem to be of the ministry. There does not seem to be of the ministry. There does not seem to be of the ministry. There does not seem to be of the ministry. There does not seem to be of the ministry was not the slightest cley to the as a power struck both brats, capsizing them immediately and pitching the proposed frish, which may be elegated to it. . The Daily News says stated to it. . The Daily News says stated to it. . The Daily News says stated to it. . The Daily News says says that the laidy to the Gh-daton that the dividual was first with the result. After firing six was fired with like result. After firing six was fired with the float on the flast on the first concealed by the Gi-daton that the doubt was fired with like result. After firing six that of Reconstruction.

as might be expected the Nationalists are jubilant over what they deem the troubles of the ministry. There does not seem to be any special ground for the joy, but then no one would be foolish enough to look for reasons. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., talks of the ministry "tottering to its fail." Others of the same class say that Salisbury is in despair, and Hartington despondent. There is no ground for the supposition, and the "totter" has lasted ever since the ministry succeeded to the control of the country-as far as the same writer is concerned.

Noticeably they have ceased to abuse Mr. Chamberlain of late. He is reported to be trying to come back again in full fellowship with the Gladstone, and the cry has been raised by the Nationalists that Mr. Gladstone must not make a single concession, else his dear friends, the home rulers, will shut down on him. They write as if they owned the expremer, body, bones and all, and were the dictators, while the Liberals go about conferring without the slightest regard to them, and no one of the Nationalist crowd finds a place at their conferences. In regard to ireland, the opinions of J. Clancy, M. P., are given entire:

In Ireland the government is in a perfect quandary. The attempt of the government to put down the anti-rack-rent agitation has utterly failed. Its action has evoked only contempt. Despite the proclamation of the "plan of campaign," that blan is being steadily carried out on the limited number of estates to which it was originally intended to contine it. On Sunday night last no less than sixteen Irish members were out in various parts of the south and west collecting

intended to contine it. On Sunday night last no less than sixteen Irish members were out in various parts of the south and west collecting rents, and successfully discharged their mission, despite the utmost vigilance of the police. The attitude of the chief secretary, too, in the Dublin Police Court yesterday, and the censure pronounced on himself and Euller by Chief Baron Palles at Sligo, has told severely against the ministry, both in Ireland and in this country. In one word the government, which was to have been stern and resolute, has been the weakest and most blundering government seen in Ireland for twenty years, and the popular pame now given in that country to Beach is the expressive one of "Botch."

Mr. Clancy's interesting summary failed to mention that the report so industriously circulated, that the "plan of campaign" was not illegal, on the authority of the Irish attorney-general was false, but in the news despatches, which it is reasonable to suppose he never reads, it is said that Rt Hon. Hugh Holmes, attorney-general for Ireland, said he was precluded by law from giving an opinion on the plan of campaign. Mr. Sexton, M. P., has been served with write by five electors of Belfast, each of whom claims \$500 damages for alleged wrongful arrest, false imprisonment and malicious prosecution in connection with the last election in the west division of Belfast.

EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

Montenegro Suddenly Acquires an Am bition to Renewithe Ancient Servian

careful and formal denial of a report set affoat by the Paris correspondent of the London Times, that Russia and Germany had entered into an agreement not to interbetween the other powers and either of the two signatories. In the case of Germany this meant that Russia would not help France: in the case of Russia it meant that in a European conflict the Czar could count upon Bismarck's allowing the absorption of the Turkish empire to go on.

We have never attached overmuch value.

to correspondents' opinions, but Dr.
Blowitz, who tells the stry of this alliance,
insists upon its substantial truth, and be is
generally credited with being one of the
most careful and well-informed men. "We
shall see what we shall see" is the univer-

most careful and wei-miorime their. We shall see what we shall see" is the universal comment on the controversy raised by the assertion and derial.

The little principality of Montenegro is busy preparing for something, the full import of which it is safe to say is not fully discovered on its reading. It points to possibilities for Montenegro which judging from its size would be scouted as ridiculous bombast, if one did not know the recent history of the plucky little State. The organ of Frince Nicholas of Montenegro says it belongs to Montenegro to take the destinies of the Servian race in hand and restore the great empire of King Douchan as it existed previous to Turkish subjugation. The article is supposed to explain the extensive armaments which Montenegro has been making recently.

Marshal Campos has been appointed governor of Madrid, in place of General Pavia.

vie ently attacking Germany.

The Pope will present \$100,000 to the Congregation de Propaganda Fides on the occasion of the coming jub lee.

France proposes to provisionally increase the sagar duties 20 per cent, and to reduce the sagar duties 20 per cent, and to reduce the sagar founties from September f.

The Paris Francais says that Queen Victoria has invited the Count and Counters of Faris to spend Sunday and Monday at Ossorne.

stings of the hornets. In the cases of both nations, the garrisons are small and isolated, and there is a rashness and over-confidence which leads them to plant few men wide apart and rely on "the terror of the name."

Such policy has resulted in many a brave in many viaces, and the mails are clocked. The Danish Folkething (lower house of arithment) has been dissolved, owing to a efusal to agree to the government's man-tal proposals and army estimates. The

cial proposals and army estimates. The ele tions for the new Folkething will take Diace January 28.

The French Academy has resolved to petition the government to revoke the decree expelling the Duc d'Aumaie, on the ground that he has proved his patriotism by his gift to France of the Chantilly estates. A favorable reply is expected.

estates. A favorable reply is expected.

The Vationa has received a communication from France, proposing to maintain good relations on the basis of the concordat liberally interpreted. The Vatican does not oppose the proposals and will soon explain its views formally and at length to France.

Alexandresco, the line-keeper who tried to assassmate M. Bratiano, the Roumanian prime muister, on September 16, was town. prime minister, on September 16, was to my sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. All of his alleged accomplices were acquitted except Mascal, a non-political offender, who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The Skinners' Company has offered its Irish estates in Londonderry to the tenants at prices aggregating eighteen years' rental in each case, and has proposed to settle with the tenants for all arreary of rent at a 30 per cent, reduction. The tenants offer saven years' purchase. Possibly they prefer leasing a farm and not paying rent, which is cheaper.

The London Times, commenting on Gen-eral Buller's evidence at the constitution

The London Times, commenting on General Buller's evidence at the conspiracy trial in Bublin, says it is to be regretted that such interference, however legitimate in cases of as ertained individual hardship, should be resorted to by the executive officials controlling the police. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's evidence, says the Times, is still less satisfactory.

The London Standard says Mr. Gladstone is prepared to modify his home rule scheme with a view to the conciliation of the dissident Liberals. According to the Standard, he is willing to confine the powers of the proposed Irish legislative body to questions exclusively Irish, which may be delegated to it. . The Buily News says that the Irish concession attributed to Mr. Gladstone is purely imaginative, and that nothing will be conceased by the Gladstonians that will minimize or weaken the Gladstonehome rule scheme. . . The reader can take his choice.

there was not the slightest clew to the as-

This morning, at Fredericton, a young man named Ballentine surrendered himself to the police. He confesses the deed, saying that he shot at a dog that had attacked him. The shot missed the animal, but went through the window of the Lawson house, some distance beyond, performing the fatal wors. Hearing a scream he fied, but being told later of his victim's death, he gave himself up. His story is generally believed.

MR. NEWBERRY'S WILL

Nearly 200 Relatives and Servants Well Remembered. DETROIT, Mich., January 6 .- The contents

the millionnaire and ex-congressman from Michigan, were made public this evening estate is valued at \$4,250,000 annual income varies from The annual income varies from \$300,000 to \$350,000, and has gone as high as \$500,000. Mrs. Newberry, the widow, gets the homestead on Jefferson avenue, a country residence at Grosse Point, the steam yacht Truant, and \$1,000,000. Legacies ranging from \$100 to \$10,000 are left to nearly 2.0 relatives, connections and friends, office employes and house and farm servants. The resume is divided into five parts, which will amount to between \$500,000 and \$600,000 each. Four of these go within the next ten years to the children, Harry R., Truman H., John S. and Heien H.

SCHEME TO STEAL A STATE.

The Republicans Trying to Overthro the California Legislature.

Washington, January 6.-The Republic cans, not satisfied with the scheme to overturn the Legislature of Indiana, are nov planning to add California to the list of stolen States. For weeks a correspondence has been going on between the managers here and the Republicans in California, with a view to counting out a large number of the State senators elected last fail. The constitution of California, adopted in 1879, provided for two sets of senators, those coming from odd numbered districts serving four years, and those from the even districts two years. This plan was to be a served in the election succeeding the adoption of the constitution.

It was further provided that the Legislature should at once so arrange therepresentation in the Senate that all members would serve four years, half of them being elected every alternate year. This the Legislature has failed to do, and in the late campaign both Republicans and Democrats agreed in the opinion that the constitutional provision had no force. Now that the Democrats are about to elect a United States Senator, the Republicans elected to the State Senate in 1884 from the odd districts are being urged to hold on to their seats for four years, although they were elected for but two.

Senator Edmunds has joined his fellow-Republicans in California in their efforts to beat the Democrats, and written the following letter:

lowing letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1887. }

DEAR MR. STANFORD—Referring to our conversation just before the holiday recess, concerning the constitution of Californ a, respecting the constitution of its Legislature, I have to say that I have examined the question and am clear in the opinion that the senators elected from the odd numbered districts in 1884 are entitled to hold for four years. The language of the constitution is so clear that it seems to me there can hardly be two opinions on the question. If there be any act of the Legislature of California controvening the provisions of section 5 of act of the Legislature of California controvening the provisions of section 5 of article 4 of your constitution of 1879, it is, I think, absolutely void, for certainly the constitution of your State must be its supreme law.

Sincerely yours.

Hon. Leland Stanford, United States Senate.

of "Newlands," Lord Kilwarden's mansion in the county Dublin.

The Russian government has suppressed a newspaper for publishing an article vio entity attacking Germany.

The Pope will present \$100,000 to the Congregation de Propaganda Fides on the

THE INDIAN WANTS DAMAGES,

And the Courts Will Decide a Pretty Fine

ST. PAUL. Minn., January 8.-A case of One thousand timplate workers, who have been on strike at Fontypool, Wales, arranged to reswith the masters and resumed work on Monday.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 8.—A case of unusual interest and importance was partially argued in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Neison. The The Troubles and Entanglements of

Eastern Europe.

The Catholic Armenian patriarch is going to kione as the bearer of the Sultan's presents of a diamond ring for the Pope and decorations for the cardinals.

A number of peasants at Smolensk have rebelled and overpowered and disarmed the carries. Three companies of inlantry to the French for some time to come. Their experience in their new possessions is something like a parallel to that of the Britse. vation with the intention of publishing a

The suit is for \$10,000 damages. The ing the time within which the French asse is regarded by the Interior Departspolition claims may be filed in the Court am ment as of the greatest importance, as it involves the nature of the authority of the department over Indians and their property and whether Indians have any rights that the courts can enforce against the govern-

the couris can enforce against the government.

An Indian, not being a citizen, cannot bring an action in court. A United States statute of 1858 allows the Indian commissioners to remove any Indian from a reservation whenever it may seem to him from any cause destrable, and Agent Sheeham e ected Besulliesu on an order from the department confise ating the property. He was, therefore, acting in his official capacity as an agent of the government.

the stranded ship that she had been seen. They hurried back to their respective stations and gave the alarm. In a little while both crews, with lifeboats and apparatus, were abreast of the wreck, and the boom of a mortar announced that a life-line had

been shot out to the ill-fated vessel.

them immediately and pitching their twenty-two occupants into the boiling sea. Then began a desperate struggle for life, and with many of the men it was a prolonged one. The drowning men were carried southward by the seas and some of them were washed ashore. As they came within reach they were picked up and endeavors were made to revive them, and in two inin reach they were picked up and endeavors were made to revive them, and in two instances with success, although one of the two is badly intered.

The vessel is the German ship Elizabeth, Captain Halberstadt, from Hamburg to Baltimore, and not one of her crew survives her wreck. Her cargo is unknown, as the high seas have thus far prevented any attempt to reach her. It is thought she is leaving badly, and at sunset her masts were thought to be giving way.

Of the life saving crew the following were lost:

were lost:
Abel Belanzer, captain of No. 4, known as Little Island.
J. W. Land, same station.
George W. Stone, same.
J. A. Belanzer of Dam Neck station, and

Joseph Sprattley of Dam Neck.
John Etheridge and Frank Telford of No.
4 station were washed ashore and resuscitated, but Etheridge is so badly 'njured that it is thought he cannot recover.

CLOSING BUTTERINE WORKS. The New Pennsylvania Law Causes

Two Factories to Shut Down. PITTSBURG, Penn., January 5 .- The but terine factories of C. H. Robinson & Co., in this city, and of the Pittsburg Melting Company at Allegheny, representing an invest-ment of \$60,000, closed today on account of the State law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine being declared

FAITHFUL SERVANTS TRULY.

Slaves of Before the War Remembe Their Master in Affliction.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., January 9.-A rare to their former master has just come to public attention in Wilkinson county. Before the war one of the proudest slave owners in that section was Colonel Downing. He was the owner of large tracts of and, as well as of a number of slaves. When the trouble of 1860 came on he was the rankest secessionist in the country. The struggle left him land poor. Acre by

The struggle left him land poor. Acre by acre he sold it off, being unable to square hirself with the new order of things. At last, when all his land was gone and his family dead, he was afflicted with blindness, and was in danger of teing put into the county poor house.

"They must not do that, old master," said Joe Downing. Joe and his brother Peter were the slaves of Colonel Downing before the war, and always bore his name. While their old master was going down in the world these two colored men were hard at work and saving money. They purchased 150 acres of rich land, built thereon a comfortable house, accumulated live stock and farming implements, and had good credit at the bank here. To this home they took their old master, installing him in the best that his death was approaching and seemed to be fearful that he might be buried as a pauper. To ease his mind on this matter the brothers have just deposited in a bank here \$100 to be held until the old man's death, with which to pay all funeral ex-

THE SUCAR MARKET.

Prices Current at Havana and a Statement of the Stock on Hand.

HAVANA, January 8.-The sugar market during the week remained inactive. Quotations were nominal. The markets at the constitution of your State must be its suppreme law. Sincerely yours.

Hon. Leland Staniord, United States Senate.

Hon. Leland Staniord, United States Senate.

If the California Legislature would stand Republican by two majority, instead of Democratic by one.

Virginia's Care of Her Ex-Soldiers.

RICHMOND, January 9.—The Legislature of Virginia ten years ago passed an act termed "An act for the relief of disabled ex-Confederate soldiers."

Under this act

outports were firm; only a small business was done, but at full prices. Molasses sugar, regular to good polarization, \$1 37½ (2) 175 gold per quintal; centrifugal, 92 to 96 degrees polarization, in hogsheads, bars and boxes, \$2 183½ (2) 2 43¾.

Stocks in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 18,000 boxes, 89,000 hags and 116 hogsheads. Exports during the week, 151 boxes and 7400 bags, allof which to the United States. Freights quiet; per hogshead of sugar, loading at Havana for the United States, \$1 75 @2, gold; from ports on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States, \$2 22 25.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY

Taking Up Public Business After the Holidays.

Question as to the Red Man's Rights. | Pensions Granted to the Widows of Generals Durbin Ward and Logan.

case was Gus H. Beaulileau vs. T. Sheehau. Interstate Commerce the Main Subject of Debate.

him from the reservation some months ago In the Senate on that day the committee on of the Indian training school; referred to and confiscated a printing establishment pensions reported the bill giving Mrs, committee of the whole. offered an amendment calling upon the ecretary to state what portions of the debt vere objected to by the roads, and why. Mr. Hear's amendment was defeated, and then Mr. Hoar, objecting to its further consideration, Mr. McPherson's resolution

of the United States. The markets in which her people bought their dry goods and a large part of their groceries were at the far Northeast, and there was a broad intervening area between them. Any bill which forced the railroad companies to raise their charges on freight for long hauls would be necessarily infinical to the best interests of his State. Mr. Cullom sud he was very anxious to have the bill disposed of as soon as possible, consistent with a fair discussion, and he therefore gave notice that on Tuesday or Wednesday next he would ask the senate to remain in session until the subject was disposed of.

Mr. Hoar remonstrated against cutting of debate.

Mr. Cullom said that the senator had had plenty of time to prepare for the discussion since the conference report had been made. Besides, the bill as reported was not very different from that which passed the Senate a year ago. In his ju gment the bill, if pas ed, would not interiere with commerce at all, nor with the interests of Boston or Massachusetts. Massachusetts.
The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Cameron, went into secret session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

being in the item for the rent of offices for

being in the item for the rent of offices for pension agencies.

Without amendment or discussion the bill was read, reported to the House and passed. The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer of Hilmois in the chair) on the naval reorganization bil.

Mr. Boutelle of Manne opposed the bill. It did not represent what it purported to be. Instead of being the specific, admirably prepared and divested method of reorganization submitted by the Navy Department, it was a makeshift, based on an entire departure from, and an absolute surrender of, the principles which were declared essential when the original proposition was submitted. The existing organization of the navy was adequate to all demands of the present, and all the probable requirements of the future.

Friday.—The Senate proceeded to the business on the calendar, and passed the following bills:

To settle and adjust the claims of any State for expenses incurred by it in the defence of the United States.

To authorize the secretary of the treasury to make final adjustment of claims of certain foreign steamship com anies, arising from the illegal exection of tonnage duties.

A bill appropriating \$30,000 for the widow and daughter of Erskine S. Allin, formerly master armorer at Springfield armory, the inventor of the Springfield armory, the inventor of the Springfield breech-loading rife musket, in compensation for the use of the invention by the government, was passed.

Mr. Cullom stated that while he would like to have the discussion of the interstate commerce bill continued today, he was informed by four senators, who desired to speak upon it, that they were not prepared to go on today. He therefore proposed that the Senate to too ther business. He wished it understood, however, that immediately after the morning business on Monday he would ask the Senate to proceed with the interstate commerce bill, and would on Wednesday ask the Senate to remain in session until the bill was disposed of.

Senator McPherson submitted an amendment to the interstate commerce bill, proposing the addition of the following words to section by which prohibits pooling:

Provided, however, that if after full investigation the commission, or a majority thereof, are of the opinion that the interests of both shippers and carriers will be best promoted by an equitable division of the traffic, or of the proceeds thereof, between the carriers, the provisions of this section may be not enforced prior to January 1. 1858, and it shall be the duty of the commissioners who may be of one political party from three to six.

The amendment also increases the number of commissioners of interstate commerce to be appointed from five to nine, and when the doors were reopened ad-

the act providing for the sale of the Sac and Fox and Iowa Indian reservations in Nebraska and Kansas.

Mr. Dingley of Maine, presented a memorial of various Boston marine insurance companies asking for the passage of the bill placing sailing vessels in the coastwise trade on the same basis as to pilotage as steam vossels engaged in that trade. Referred.

steam vessels engaged in that trade. Referred.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. Later the committeerose, and half a dozen private bills were passed by the House, which, at 4.05, took a recess until 7.30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

Pacific Railroad and the Navy. SATURDAY .- In the House Mr. Haley of

coaches and four sleepers, all well filled with passengers, collided with an eastern-bunding of the debt of the railroad.

Mr. Anderson of Kansas also gave notice of a proposed amendment providing that totaling in this act shall be construed as anctioning the consolidation of the Union facility of Company with the Kansas acidic rigroad and the Denver Pacific Railroad Company, and the transferring of heir franchises and property to a corporation, known as the Union Pacific Railway opppany.

The case will dee de not only whether an Indian has an appeal from the action of the Interior DeepFragent, out also whether is the Interior DeepFragent, out out a distribution of the Interior DeepFragent, out out of the Interior DeepFragent DeepFragent DeepFragent DeepF

Holly iail. He still loves to indulge in pleasing reminiscences of his past life, and thinks that there is yet time for luck to

READY TO MAKE RESTITUTION.

Owen Murphy, the Excise Defaulter of New York, Tired of Living in Canada. OTTAWA, Ont., January 8.-This morning there arrived in this city a prominent Gotham attorney, who registered at the Russell House, under an assumed name. Within two hours after his name. Within two hours after his arrival he was visited by Owen Murphy, now of Toronto, but formerly of New York, who on December 22, 1877, fied to Canada, bringing with him \$60,000 of the excise hoard's funds. The two were closeted together for some hours, and when they separated Mr. Murphy was seen as to the cause of his visit here. He said it was no secret that he wished to fix up things in New York and return there. He was now in a position to settle Nayal Reorganization.

The House went into committee of the whole on the peusion appropriation bill, which appropriates \$76.247.500, being only \$5000 below the estimates—the reduction being in the item for the rent of offices for at his suggestion, to arrange matters so that a settlement might be made. He would pay over \$35,000 in money and securities as the price of his liabilities. This, he says, has been agreed upon, and he expects to return to New York within a month.

DEALING IN DEAD BODIES.

The Superintendent of a Medical School in Baltimore Arrested. BALTIMORE, Md., January 6 .- Dr. Wil-

liam Cathell, assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the Baltimore University of mitted. The existing organization of the navy was adequate to all demands of the present, and all the probable requirements of the future.

Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey viewed the measure as a purely business proposition as to the proper administration of a great establishment of government, having no connection whatever with either persons or politics.

Pending further debate the committee rose. The House then adjourned.

Interatiste Commerce.

Friday.—The Senate proceeded to the business on the calendar, and passed the following bills:

To settle and adjust the claims of any State for To settle and adjust the claims of any State for Cemetery sent two men, to get the corpse,

creditors are: Union National Bank Minneadolis, \$16,000; Bell & Nettleton, agents, \$28,500; C. C. Garland, agent, \$15,000; Security B nk, Minneapolis \$23,000; National Bank of Commerce, \$52,000; O. Briggs & Co., \$34,400. Some of the outside creditors arer First National Bank, Lewiston, Me., \$54,000; Pond Machine Company, Workester, Mass., \$6075; Farrell Foundry and Machine Company, Ansonia, Conn., \$3373; Forg Brothers & Co., Boston, \$37,000; total liabilities, \$232,826. The contingent liabilities of the company aggregate \$56.338. The nominal assets are placed at \$362,651, and the real assets at \$121,457.

DEATH ON THE ROAD.

A Train Wrecked on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway.

a resident, until ejected, of the White Earth reservation. The defendant is the Indian agent at White Earth, who ejected after the Christmas and New Year holidays.

The nation's legislators resumed the con. Id ho, from the committee on Indian affects of a terrible railroad accident, which occurred a bill for the purchase of a terrible railroad accident, which occurred a first the Christmas and New Year holidays. The week has been distinguished by a Mary A. Logan a pension of \$2000 a year.

Mr. Frye introduced a bill which was referred to the judiciary committee, extending the time within which the French ing the time within which the French.

Mr. Springer of Illinois presented an The fast train on the Baltimore & Ohio spoliation claims may be filed in the Court of Glaims for six menths, from January 20.

Mr. McPherson offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for a full statement of the debt of the Pacific railroad to the government. Mr. Hoar of a proposal of Kansas also gave notice of a proposal of a proposal of a proposal of the secretary of the debt of the Pacific railroad to the government. Mr. Hoar of a proposal of Kansas also gave notice of a proposal of a proposal of the secretary of the debt of the Pacific railroad to the government. Mr. Hoar of a proposal of Kansas also gave notice of the coll sion of the express, to which it was attached, with a freight train. The fast train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which left New York about 9 o'clock Monday for Chicago with five coaches and four sleepers, all well filled with passengers, collided with an eastern of a proposal of Kansas also gave notice.

definite liability Referred.

In control of the New Townstand of the New Townstand was a state of the Measure of the disease as whole and three children. The best on the preparation of the New York of the Line of the New York of the New Y

NEAR SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The "Medec" Flying Express Wrecked

-One Killed, Many Injured. A frightful railroad accident occurred early Tuesday morning on the Boston & Albany railroad at Mittineague, near Springfield, Mass., in which one man was killed and fifteen others were injured, four badly, but not fatally. The Modoc express from Albany, due in this-city at 5.30 a.m., but one hour late, jumped tne track 200 yards above the Mittineague depot, and ran into a freight train on a siding, wrecking the freight on a siding, wrecking the freight cars, the baggage and mail car, the smoking car, a passenger car and also a freight engine. The express, made up of the wrecked cars, engine 95, a Boston & Albany express car attached to the eighneand uninitized, and two sleepers, the New York Central car Elberon, and the New York Central car Elberon, and Wagner sleeper Tuscarora—a through car from Chicago—was delayed an hour at Albany walting for snow-bound trains. It was driven at full speed to make up for lost time. Rounding the curve, and coming down to the Mittipeague station before Southworth's mill was reached, a wheel on the truck of the forward car, the baggage car, broke. A few yards beyond a siding opens south of the track. The broken wheel caught in the guard rail, and threw the cars on that side track.

A few rods down in front of the Agawam Canal Company's building loaded freight cars were standing. The forward coaches struck these with violence. They were thrown from the track over on their sides and the coaches piled in a wreck. The shock threw the baggage and mail car off

Baltimore Arrested.

Baltimore

could be stopped, came crashing into the sleeper of the express. The pilot of the engine ran under the trucks of the car with such force as to lift it high in the air, and a minute later it fell back on the engine, completely demolishing all the forward part. The passengers in the sleeper were badly shaken up, but no one was seriously hurt, excepting Crank, the news agent, and Conductor Willard of the suburban train.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. Later the committee rose, and half a dozen private bills were passed by the House, which, at 4.05, took a revess until 7.30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

At the evening session forty-two pension bills, including two granting pensions of \$50 a month to the widow of General Durbin Ward and to Grace F. Eads, whose husband lost his life while conducting torpedo experiments, were passed.

Pacific Railroad and the Navy.

The House then went into committee of the whole of the suburban train.

A freight train on the Chicago, Burling ton & Quincy branch ran into a coal train.

Tuesday, making a bad wire k. The engineer and fireman of the freight train.

Then, Gasping for Breath, the Poor Stoker Dies in Agony.

Wrecks on the Boston & Albany—
Other Accidents.

Other Accidents.

DISASTERS BY FIRE.

Hanover, N. H., Suffers \$130,000 Loss-Factory Destroyed in Rhode Island-The Philadelphia Telegraph Burned

Out-Other Losses. raged until 9 before it was under control. The losses so far as learned are as follows: Dartmouth Hotel, owned by Francis Butterick of Waltham, Mass., and occupied by John S. Williams. Loss on building, \$20,-000; insurance unknown. The guests lost of fresh air went on deck, his messmate some property, but most of the furniture promising to look after his work. He was was removed in a damaged condition. detected on deck by an officer, who ordered Three blocks of buildings, with stores and him below. When Schroder again entored tenements, were destroyed, the total loss the engine room he fell down in being \$130,000. being \$130,000.

AT HARTFORD, CONN.

A Newspaper Reporter Loses His Life -Property Less Heavy.

HARTFORD, Conn., January 10 .- Fire broke out at 12 o'clock noon today in the store of Sawyer & Co., Main street. Nearly ten minutes were lost in getting the hydrants thawed out, which gave the flames much headway. The fire was only suodued after three hours of hard work. Thomas R. Laughton, city editor of the Hartford Times and clerk of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Hartford, was one of the first missioners of Hartford, was one of the hist at the scene, and was suffocated in the burn-ing building. He was about 30 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children. The losses on property foot up \$100,000, with insurance of about two-thirds.

Creek, containing 300 inhabitants, and situated ten miles north of that city, was lestroyed yesterday by fire which originated

The Englehart building at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., was burned Wednesday.

Lose, \$50,000,
Wallace & Son's foundry at Ansonia.
Conn., was destroyed on Wednesday, with

Loss, \$50,000.

Wallace & Son's foundry at Ansonia.
Conn., was destroyed on Wednesday, with
\$25,000 damage.
In Corning. N. Y. on January 5, the
Brown block, containing post office and
dry goods store, caught fire, resulting in a
loss of \$40,000.

General Adolph Myers' sugar house and
refinery at Iberville, La., suffered a damage
of \$100,000 on January 6.

On the same date in Milwaukee, Wis., the
Rehance machine works of E. P. Alles &
Co. were burned to the ground, involving a
loss of \$25,000.

The building occupied as a paint store by
James M. Bradford. Forris Brothers, printers, and R. G. Fougeax, brush manufaciner, at Wilmington, Del., was destroyed
by fire Friday night. Bradford's losses are
\$25,000; Forris Brothers', \$12,000 and Fougeax's, \$5000. All are partially insured.

The steamship Raleigh took fire early
Saturday morning, while Iving at her
wharf, and was badly damaged. She had
just been repaired, having been cut through
by ice last winter and sunk, with a cargo of
coal on board. She belongs to her commander, Captain Littlefield, whose family
was on board when the fire occurred.

A large fire occurred on Friday at Delaware City, Del., a town of 4000 inhabitants
on the river front, twelve miles below Wilmington. Twelve houses and a hotel were
burned. Loss about \$35,000.

Fire occurred at Seth Warren's hardware
store at Biddeford, Me., a ter midmight
Thursday night, damaging the stock to the
amount of \$4000. Covered by insurance.

H. Crough's ship chandlery store, Chicago,
Ill., was burned on Friday. Loss about
\$46,000. By an explosion Marshal Sweenie
and several others were seriously injured.

The finest business block in Lock Haven,
Penn., in which was located the post office,
was burned Thursday. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$35,000.

Friday morning the Northern Pacific railway machine, boiler and blacksmith shop at
Fargo, Dak, were burned. The foccurring the absence of Mrs. Charles Buras from
her home one night a young daughter took
coals of tire from the stove and placed them
in a cad

Thursday the Philadelphia Evening Tele-

FIVE TRIBES UNEASY.

They Fear That the Creeks May Allow Oklahoma to be Taken From Them. CHICAGO, January 4.-A Times special from Tahlequah, Indian Territory, says: 'The Cherokees, in fact the five tribes, feel uneasy on account of recent telegrams sent from Washington in regard to the Creek delegation not acting with the delegates from the other four tribes in the Cherokees. Chocktaws, Seminoles and Chickasaws, It is is said that the Creek delegates are in favor of selling the Oklahoma country, the sale of which the other tribes most bitterly oppose, as they deem it the entering wedge towards disrupting the whole territors.

HELD TILL HE BLISTERED

Against the Furnace Door of the Steamship,

CHICAGO, January 5.—A Times special from San Francisco says: The story of brutal and fatal torturing of John Schroder, a stoker on the Spreckles line of steamers. was told last night by his shipmates, who HANOVER, N. H., January 4.—The most disastrous fire Hanover has ever known had trouble with the Seamen's Union here broke out in the third story of the Dart- and in Sidney and filled the places of thirt; mouth Hotel at 2 o'clock this morning and Chinese firemen and coal passers and twenty-one white men. Schroder was hired here, and was one of the firemen in the

On the last trip of the Alameda from here to Honolulu he fell ill, and to get a breath some sailors were brought in, and Schroder, in a fainting condition, was held up against the open door of the furnace for several minutes, until the smell of blister. ing flesh filled the room. Then he was put lown in one corner of the room. After gasping for breath for a moment, he died. In the ship's log his death was put down as accidental, and he was thrown into the

PASSPORTS A NECESSITY To Strangers Travelling in Germany and Kussia.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The secretary of state has received a despatch from Fredrick Raine, United States consul-general at Berlin, setting forth the annoyances to which United States citizens visiting Europe, and especially Germany, subject themselves by neglecting to secure passports before leaving this country. Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Leipzig and other cities of the German empire are subjected to a so-called "small state of siege," and every stranger or foreigner visiting these places is required to identify himself by producing a passport, ladies not excepted. Immediately after the arrival of a stranger the police authorities demand the production of a passport, and if he is not provided with one he must either procure one at the nearest United States legation or submit to annoyances, if not a peremptory order to leave. No stranger can enter the dominions of the Russian empire without a passport, while in several places of Austria, Italy, etc. similar prohibitory measures are enforced ope, and especially Germany, subject

"THERE IS FOTHERINGHAM."

A Dramatic Incident Between Him and the Condemned Witrock,

St. Louis, Mo., January 5.-After Wit ock. Weaver and Haight were sentenced vesterday, a dramatic incident occurred ust as the jail doors closed behind the robbers. A tall, slender young man in a blue ing to two women in the care. 'There is Fotheringham," said Haight to Witrock as they haited near the guard's

Witrock looked intently at the young man in the blue suit and said: I believe it By this time the irons had been removed from Witrock's wrists, and, walking hastily to the young man. He extended his hand and said: "Fotheringham, old boy, I am glad to see you. Idid you a wrong about two months ago, but I hope you don't bear two my hard tenders." Afterward the pair had a long conversa-tion regarding the events that had taken place since they last met.

THEIR CLAIM ALLOWED.

Becklen Rendered in the Case of the Mortgages on the Reading Railroad, PHILADELPHIA, January 7. - Masters the question of the priority of lien of the several mortgages of the Reading Railroad Company, which arose in the Robinson suit for foreclosure under the general mortgage today, filed their report in the United States Circuit Court. The masters hold that the \$5,000,000 of 7 per cent. general mortgage bonds were issued in August. Oc. tober and December, 1876, and not at any later period, and that they are entitled to participate in the security and lien of the general mortgage, having been issued right-fully under the sinking fund provision of fully under the sinking fund provision of that mortgage.

The income mortgage trustee, they find further, cannot invoke the sinking fund provisions of the general mortgage. As to the \$825,860 of general mortgage scrip the masters bind that it remains pledged for the comrany's floating debt, and is therefore outstanding for value. "The holders, however," they say, "may not be entitled to its whole amount, for if the debts for which they hold it shall be fully paid they cannot justly claim anything more. Subject to this suggestion, it is entitled to the security of the general mortgage."

titled to the security of the general mortgage."

They hold that the purchase of the scrip by, the company was before its final maturity; that the purchase did not operate as payment without regard to the condition of the scrip at its maturity, and that the character of its putting out was not equivalent to an overissue of bonds.

The statement of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and Coal and from companies for November, 1886, as compared Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron com-panies for Novemier, 1886, as compared with the same month in 1885, sows an in-crease in gross earnings of \$616,785; an in-crease in expenses of \$185,790; an increase in net earnings of \$430,995. The twelve months to November 30, 1886, as compared with the same period for 1885, show an in-crease in gross earnings of \$1,729,849; an increase in expenses of \$2,238,889; a de-crease in net earnings of \$509,040.

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT.

The Government's Agreement With the Northwestern Indian Tribes. WASHINGTON, January 6.-Indian Commissioner Atkins will, in a few days, send to Congress for its approval the agreement

entered into by the Northwest Indian Commission in behalf of the government and the Gras Ventres, Arickares and Mandan tribes, on the Fort Berthold reservation, lo ated on the Missouri river, in northwest Dakota. By this agreement the Indians, in consideration of \$800,000, to be paid in ten equal payments, surrender to the government about 1,500,000 acres of land, which, if the agreement is ratified, will be thrown open to settlement.

It is stipulated that the Indians shall take their lands in severalty, and all land on the diminished reserve not occupied by the Indians, or their children, at the end of twenty-five years shall be deeded to the tribes in common; until the expiration of the twenty-five years, the lands not so occupied are to be held in trust by the government.

WILMINGTON, Del., January 8.-Taylor D. West, aged about 30 years, a salesn D. West, aged about 30 years, a salesman in the employ of the Kent Iron and Hardware

\$3373; Fogg Brothers & Co. Boston, \$37.
000; total liabilities, \$22,836. The company aggregate
\$55,338. The nominal assets are placed at
\$362,651, and the real assets at \$121,457.

Peruvian Wheat Supply Low.

Lima, Peru, January 9,—The closing of
Peruvian ports against vessels from Chil
has checked the wheat supply from that
for wheat, the municipality will have the
necessary supply brought from California.

Manage Baking Powder.

Warrant Powder.

Warrant Powder.

Warrant Powder.

Warrant Powder.

Warrant Powder.

Warrant Powder.

Warrant Ind., January 5.—The family of
John Wooster of Montpelier, consisting of
five pers ns, were poisoned Monday night
by eating biscuit in which had been used a
to care provided by the
five pers ns, were poisoned Monday night
by eating biscuit in which had been used a
to care provided by the
five pers ns, were poisoned Monday night
by eating biscuit in which had been used a
to be a suburbant train side-tracked
at Napierville to let the express pass. The
latter train ran by, but when two miles
west of Downer's grove about fourteen miles from Chil
latter train ran by, but when two miles
west of Downer's grove was stopped by the
fireght train, the engine of which had
if yellow derection and hardware

Company of the Kent Iron and Hardware
Company of the kent iron and Hardware
Company of the company of this city, met with a fatal ac
cident shortly before noon today. He
was envased in currying packages of
the employ of the Kent Iron and Hardware
Company of this city, met with a fatal ac
cident shortly before noon today. He
was envased in currying packages of
the was envased.
The benieve the

	-1001	tes	
	ibs.	Its.	Its.
20 lbs. ensilage	0.24	2.40	0.10
8 is corn fodder	0.09	2.96	0.03
clover hay	0.50	3.41	0.11
6 lbs. corn meal	0.50	3.63	0.29
6 fts. wheat bran	0.60	2.91	0.18
4 lbs. cottonseed meal.	1.33	0.70	0.32
Totals	3.26	16.01	1.03
This has a nutritive ratio strong in a bumin found a very full ratio through the whole court	oids, t	these	ld be steers

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SOUTHERN FARMING. SEC Culture a Slow Business—When to Sow and Plant in the South. me paraphrase an old saying thus: ake an orange grove will break a man;	course, to the light on warm, bit ht days. Cauliflower—Some as for cabbage. Celery being a winter vegetable, is never shipped from South to North, as it can be grown much cheater North; but there is a growing local demand for celery at many so Southern points. The seed, to produce plants, cannot safely be sown South in the spring for celery-growing, as in most instances, from the longer season, it would run to seed, even if it could be carried on through the hot weather. My advice would to	the icel ouse. Then make a covering of out two feet, either of straw or sawdust, which the ice is to be packed. Care uid be taken to place the cakes of ice sely together, so that all danger of their ing off will be removed. Build up und the pile of ice with rails, laid "cobise" fashion, leaving space between mand the cakes for the racking materials and the cakes for the racking materials are otherwise the ice will melt the approach of warm weather. The must be that old with straw so as	with the outs for old or young, and especially the young animals. A horse delights in a change and it does him good, but the change should be made with judgment. To substitute a feeding of clear corn or rye meal in the place of oats would be likely to produce colic, and perhars kill the animal. The changes should be more in the form of combinations; thus, a little oil meal may be dded in spring time to the oats, and also bran to open the bowels and the pores and to give the blood new vigor, and the whole system a new	Turnips le't in the ground in winter in end the Middle States are quickly frozen, and stee	theeding. Our correspondent does not say at these steers are worth now. Let us suptie them worth 3½ cents, and that after ag fed six months they can be sold for cents. We will suppose them to gain werage of 2½ pounds per day for 1½0s, which would only be doing well. The on given will cost a out 23 cents per The account will then stand: \$36.75 cent value. \$41.40 ccst of feeding six this, making \$78.15 whole cost at the and the value of the 1500s pound fat rat 5½ cents, \$82.50. This is pretty e work, and the labor must be charge!	Valuable BOOKS of the CIVEN AWAY:	obe for one year \$3; or will be given a subscribers and \$6. WEBSTER'S ILLUSTRATED DIGTOR of the pages, will be sent with The Glober \$4; or will be given Free for eight and \$8. ROBINSON CRUSOE, an edition de in exquisite paper, with sixteen illustration can stothard, R. A., with an introduction Dobsou, will be sent with The
white sand, and comb up ten acres of ly seedlings into bearings, takes twelve teen years. On the other hand, if one tunate enough to come here with a hundreds or thousands in his pocket, on find some luckless man who has a until the reward is almost within his, "waiting for the grove to bear," through the grind and shame of try, but has "lost his grip" at last or me bankrupt—a not unfrequent occur-	susing protecting cloth "sashes" during the hot sunshine, say from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., watering them, when dry, in the afternoom, ice ifter taking off the sasies. As several thousand celery plants can be grown under a 3x6 foot sash, it will repay the labor in such places as this, where protection against the sun is a necessity. Colla ds require to be sown about the same date as spinach, Corn—Sweet corn is a valuable crop in some sections South, to be sold in our form or to the same date as a considerable c	ply of the useful summer luxury is ted; but for fifteen or twenty tons or tit will be found not to work so well as board enclosure. The implements for ing the ice can be easily secured or lee. If the pond is close to the house, only a small quantity of ice needed, farmer can get along with the ordinary secut saw and an ice chisel. The ice el is simply a long, broad chisel, a lixed strong handle, an implement which a ner could ensity make himself. A pair wo of ice-tongs are also needed, but se, too, are comparatively cheap. With	to be good coupled with that of a more succeedent character until grass time for all the horses, and a few feedings will help the brivers and workers all summer. As cold weather comes on, a little con meal can be added to the other grain, and it will help fit the system for the season. Wheat and barley are suited to the horse, fed in moderate quantities, and a good horseman will help the system of the season. The manger of a tired horse should not be filted for it to puff and blow over and so make it worse. When the borse has esseted and is able to cat is time enough for	In Manitoba, for instance that region which seems to us of little less than Ar it severity, the farmers leave the turnips in the ground during winter and turn the sheep in among them to eat them off under the snow. Thus the protective efficacy of snow is apparent. Snow covering may not always be efficient against harm to the smaller branches or the fruit beds, but it might save the roots, and thus through them sustain the whole cellular system of the stem or trunk and the main limbs. If the roots can be protected from minury, the vitality of all varies of the tree is sustained to some extent, its	ne manure account. All feeding must one on a very slender margin. le last spring calves, which he men- s, are probably rated too low in weight, nounds; should weigh 450 to 50 dos. The following combination will segond as any? Ten pounds ensiage, 8 dos hay, ten pounds bran, two pounds sed meal. This is not given as the daily on of these calves, but as a mixture of suita le for them, and then they will be what they require. The ensi age may eff out, but it would be well to lave e flaxseed on hand, so that a small unt may be holled to a jelly in six times pulk of water, and a few snoonfuls	ollowing lists of books they will see that very work has Standard Value, and is combined with The Weekly Globe at the lowest Price for it that has ever been oublished. In making this selection, only hose books which are indispensable to samily Culture and the Home Library, and only editions which are printed in one old type and are bound in durable cloth overs, have been accepted. Each is worth	ar for only \$1.55. AGENTS will be allowed their Cash Commission on the Nederled with a Book, but none cook Itself. MAGAZINES AND JOURN. No publication will be sent for less by ear, and no order for a publication pepted unless it includes a yearly so THE WEEKLY GLOBE.
ffers all his many year's labor for a y sum—in such circumstances a fresh taking up the task may carry it gh to completion and have a very ble property. seedling orange is like a man; it lives ears, or 200 for that matter, but it has a rand helpless infancy. The period of ar may be shortened three or four with good management, by the puriod nursery stock already several old. With dwaried and short-lived of trees, the grove may be brought earing in half the time.	riven with safety, only, as a rule, one will esafet to be a little lehind his neighbor than before him. If the usual day is the list of the month, you will be certain to atch up if you wait until the 4th or 5th, is it is a crop easily checked even by a sight chill. It may be forwarded six or bight days by sowing in pieces of sod under ashes, like cucumbers. Cucumbers — Arother "tender" plant, equiring the same conditions or vizorous growth as sweet corn. It may be sown on dieces of inverted sod, cut in sections of aree or four inches; these, if placed in Broo	market. s not more than thirty or forty years dandelions have been cultivated by the eners for market. k the market. s not more than thirty or forty years dandelions have been cultivated by the eners for market. Deacon Corey of kine was the first, or among the first, p	he spring they should have them once a lay. About four cuarts in, bulk is enough at a mess. Good care will pay with the iorses. As the boys used to say, hitch to his fact.—[Farm Journal. THE DAIRY. How Butter is Spoiled—Gross Mismanagement of Butter Dealers and Country Merchants. Having been constantly at work for the last six months as the assistant dairy and	above their roots stirred during the growing season, that have not been enfeebled by crops too heavy to be borne and matured, in a word, that have had their vigor highly maintained, such trees will be far better a leto resist the rigors of a severe winter than those which have been enfeebled by peor cultivation or by neglect. Fuchias may e keit and bloomed for a considerable number of years, or until they become unshapely or too large. The blooming takes place after the season's growth has been made. Lily of the valley in the open garden, or 7. H	THE APIARY. The Kest Varieties of Bees. the recent meeting of the Michigan beet varieties of bees was discussed. Wood, who had given the Syrians a found them hard to handle and finally reled them in favor of the Italians. W. atchinson had experimented with the	gures. We will send any book in the following ists at the price opposite the title, and rill finclude The Weekly Globe one year. STANDARD HISTCRY. awilingon's Monarchi 3, 3 vols	thur's Home Magasine
rees, and with the energy character- f the "frozen North," succeeds better the native Floridian, to say nothing the most exacting of trees; subject a stacks of many parasites, if it is ted and sickly; fastidious as to soil; cong to endure cold and withstand hi only it is kept vigorous with of feed and work. cuief reason why so many have made neck with a grove is, they have lacked	ashes, may be started two weeks sooner han they can be sown outside. In about a nonth after sowing if not begun before the temperature averages 55° at night, they will have grown two or three inches and have matted the pieces of soi full of the foots: the temperature now should be 10° ligher, and they may then be set in the pen field, and will give a crop at least a best a plant—The same rules may be applied to this, remembering, however, that has is an extra tender plant, and a temperature at least five degrees higher will be greef.	made some merriment among the nettmen, who called them "grafted elions." They were grown at first by cting the seed of the wild dandelions, several years ago the broad-leaved ch dandelion seed was imported, and che so much more productive that it has me the only variety now grown: the ty, however, has been much improved election of plants for seed since it nirst imported, and is now of a lighter of than formerly and very stocky and	ies, I find, to my utter astonishment, such ridespread ruin of common farm butter hat there seems a necessity for a great report. I find, in my food inspection in the ommission warehouses of our large cities, bundreds of tons of spoiled butter, renered unfit for table use by the gross mismanagement of butter declers and country nerchants, who buy direct of the farmer r single cow owners in or near small vilages all over our State.	year or two without blooming, but it is only because of their rank growth, and afterward they will be found to bloom annually. Monthly roses, planted out in good soil in knot her will be found to bloom annually.	is preference. J. Root's remarks were listened to with est, inasmuch as having had large exuce it naturally follows he ought to r just what he was talking about. In right to the Cariolans, he said that his sy of this variety was strongest in the g and legan rearing brood first, but red no surplus. Many of his patrons d have hybrids only, and he questioned was profitable for honey producers to	nizot's Civilization 1 40 Am ibrary of Standard History (Green, Carlyle Creasy and Schiller) 2 40 lyle Creasy and Schiller) 2 50 chilin's Ancient History, 4 vols 3 55 bookiller's Thirty Years' War 1 40 Ban Branch Burns, 3 vols \$2 25 inton, 2 vols 2 50 coore, S vols 2 25 boore, 4 vols 2 60 boort, 4 vols 2 60 ryant's Poems 1 40	nner Week'y S. sinerd's Musical World 1. rlington Hawkeye 1. llou's Magasine 1. s-keeper's Magasine 1. byland 2. ston Pilot 2.
lism and brain-crack, and the patient, al orange, becomes the victim of of it. I wery one coming to Florida to live sto have an orange grove. There is thing stately about a well-fruited, leaved grove which is capitivating to agination; and to a man who will old of it with both hands when it is and weak, and not let go of it when ong, it will return solid profits in the in, too, e is no good reason why any man of soliderate means should not build up to the conderate means should not build up	Greens, german or sprouts—Same as pinach. Lettuce—The same rules as for cabbage indicauliflower will apply nearly as well be lettuce. Melon, musk and water—Same as cucumeers. Okra, or gumbo—Another tender vegelable; date of sowing the same as for early crop, should be sown in the all, about the dates advised for asparagus, though if wanted for a later spring crop, or searly crop, should be sown in the all, about the dates advised for asparagus, though if wanted for a later spring crop, or searly crop, should be sown in the all, about the dates advised for asparagus, though if wanted for a later spring crop, or searly crop, should be sown in the all, about the dates advised for asparagus, though if wanted for a later spring crop, or searly crop, should be sown in the all all about the dates and the control of the later spring crop, or searly crop, should be sown in the same as for the control of the later spring crop, and the control of the later spring crop and the control of the l	ndelion seed is at best rather difficult ing up. It should be fr sh'y grown, ver a vear old, or two years at the utage of the distribution of the	wealth is charged up to the farmer by com- non consent of our peorle, yet he in fact is not the one the most to blame. I am satis- ied a large majority of the butter manu- actured in Ohio is, when it leaves first ands, of fair good quality, but is utterly uined by the dealers or merchants in re- acking and mixing of many different inds together for convenience in shipping. his second needless working of butter to alk all shades of color, so it willook even, estroys the grain and reduces it to salve, this, when most perfectly done, wastes in rice fully five to eight cents per pound in ny city market. Not a single tub or pack- ge of this common store butter can be	healthy blooming plants. The green aphis is usually destroyed in plant houses by fumigating with to-bacco or tobacco stems. When only a few house plants are to be rid of them, it may be done with some soapy water in which to acce has saked or steeped. The tops of the plants can be dipped in this water, or it can be applied to the foliage by means of a syringe. If the plants are laid on their sides and the basin or rain is placed under the leaves, they can then be syringed without having the water run down into the soil of the pots. Again, the water caught in the pan	Taylor agreed with the above rests, and said he felt certain that the was at hand when apiatists must feed for business, regardless of color or flurs. He had found Italians very at time of hiving, dessor Cook said that no one variety es possesses all the good qualities, but we must cross the est sorts and thus nat: the undesirable characteristics from the good ones. IN GENERAL.	Dock	
discourse is, to plant the trees wide and a living between. Thus the same ing, hoeing and fertilizing will make tweerry or cabiage for the living, to grange tree for old age. It is this ting "fertilizing"—out of a sack, out treel, out of a carlead; this pouring phorus and potash into sand, from nothing ever comes out for fifteen that sucks dry the longest purse, that sucks dry the longest purse, is the question, how to "make the good in the grove is growing. Res oig resolution in a Northern trees where and go through the	Pease—Again tak ng the latitude of South Weed atolina or southern teergia as a basis, the marrowfat viriety of pease may be beauto to be sown about the end of November, ollowing with the early kinds for succession crops every week or ten days to January 1. Potato—(Solanum tuberosum). We give ne botanical name to distinguish it from he sweet potato; though indigenous to give long houthern latitudes it is impatient of eat, and should be planted as early in the arrous Southern States as the ground is in ondition to work; in parts of Florida as acrolled the state of the sta	bally two beds or more are grown. The for early maracting should be grown ght, early land, and should be ridged ith a two-horse plough in beds tive or leet wide. The furrows between the will be cleaned out by a one-horse th, and the beds raked by hand tefore get he sed. The spinach seed is sown in the sed. The spinach seed is sown in thickly, say about four pounds per and covered very lightly, as it is,	utter, and the present ruling prices all ver our State at retail are for reamery butter	The aphides greatly check the growth of the plants. The bouvardia makes its growth so well in the open border during summer, and submits so easily to lifting and potting in the fall, that it is one of the easiest to care for. The method of raising young bouvardias from cuttings in the early spring, and planting them in the open ground when the weather becomes warm and settled, is now quite a common practice. As the plants grow, they are pinched in from time to time ant	s not in nature for a hen to lay the round, any more than it is for a cow to milk the year round; hence, if you eggs in winter, you must make prepon a cordingly by having a lot of pullatched in February or March, and thriftily growing through the sumso that they will have arrived at the g age by the beginning of winter. provide warm quarters with abundlood (consisting of wheat and oats, or than corn), and do not forget that	Decorate	antauqua Young Folks Journal 1 porator and Furnisher 4 morest's Magazine, without prem 2 morest's Magazine 2 mostic Monthly, with premiums 1 troit Free Press (Weekly) 1 gineering and Mining Journal 4 gineering News 5 inburgh Review 4 cm, Field and Stockman 1 eside Companion 8 rual Cabinet 1 io (Musicel) 1
grain; no generous stacks of hav; ness mean, small, unpainted; the ng cattle in 'the openings or the stures; the pallid anæmic men and afoot, or in carts with wheels so ad ponies so low that the shafts ownward—everywhere an aspect of do poverty—to see all this without neing a feeling of hopelessness and skness. The country has its compensations. In the compensations of the compensati	early a month later in Southern Virginia. Potato, sweet—(Ipomea Batatas. This is shading a crop of the Southern States. The pots are usually started in Forida or outh Carolina about February 1, in cold tames covered with glass, or in warm borers in the open air. The "sets" or "draws" if Il usually be large enough to be set out the first week in March in Florida, or first fapril in South Carolina, and correspondingly later as we move northward. Radish—Same dates as for beets. Turning—For fall sowing, the sweet or trap-leaved kinds of turnips should be bown from September to October, while the intabagas, requiring a longer time to many experiments.	st sown on the north side of a hill with- ridging the land, or under the partial of pear trees, or other fruit trees, but ever sown, the land must be in a high s or seeds of the same, for the dande- itaris slowly and must be kept clean to the acrop. delions do not come to market till at a year after the seed is sown, and marketing the roots are usually thed up and the land planted about a with melons or cucum- or some other late crop- landelion root is indued perennial, and the crop ped several years, but it is found prepance that the labor of growing a	akers would not use it if it was not for the imighty wicked dollar in it. This great eduction in price tempts them to commit he orime, and all butter manufacturers in body lose the whole shrinkage of price. Butter should never be repacked or andled after it leaves the farmer until it suches the consumer. Merchants should urnish their customers with suitable packages for packing their butter in when first	the plants well into bloom the last of autumn and during December. From the first to the middle of September we lift and pot the plants, or plant them in a bed in the greenhouse, giving them a most atmosphere and a heat in the day time of about 65°. By continuing the pinching later in the season, or until the widdle of August, the bloom can be retarded a month. By the ving two sets of plants, one for early and one for late flowering, their season can be easily controlled. The blooming season can also be delayed by keeping some of the plants after potting in a cool place, such as a well-ventilated cold frame, facing north, and these can be brought into heat from	and should have meat scraps of some in winter to replace the worms and inwhich she consumes in the fresh state mmer. One more point to be mend is that the hea must be healthy to mid if you have cholera in the flock Heed expect no eggs. The solution of the practice of search of the process	merson's Essays. 1 40 Form oethe's Wilhelm Meister 1 4 Frai ighways of Literature. 1 25 " he Choice of Books. 1 25 " he Choice of Books. 1 26 " he William I S. Navy 1 90 " arming for Boys. 1 65 " istory American People. 1 90 Gen outland Virginia. 1 55 Gen oget's Thesauros. 2 20 Gree conders Insect Life 1 65 Gar conders Csience Stories. 1 90 God amnel Smiles' Self-Help. 1 40 Gold oob-Lover's Rosary 1 30 Gold	mey's Progress
reld from 100 to 200 bushels per these would possess a pork-fattening ully equal to thirty-three to sixty-lels of corn. ame virg, in sod, sod, on which, with-filization, wheat would no head out sown to upland rice, will, without diviation or manuflig, yield wenty to thirty-five bushels per product equal in every respect to call rice, and which sells in Jackat \$2 a bushel after it has been by the proper machinery. The rice nearly as valuable for feed as much ead-ripe timothy shipped down here me. North. And after the rice has me.	spring sowing," January to February for the extreme Southern States. Spinach—A nardy vegetable, and a valuable crop in many sections of the South, any be sown from September to October at orfolk, Va., and from November to December at Charleston or Savannah; but as it slow to germinate in dry weather, use the feet in sowing and planting. At the treme South, spinach is not much grown, it does better in such latitudes as irginia. Squash—Same as for cucumber. Tonato—A most important vegetable from at the South for the Northern larkets. It is usually set out by first rais-	cop from seed every year in far less cleaning out the weeds from an old thind preparing for market the inferior theof an old bed which is always a deal spread out and not compact in eclusters, as when only one year old, ing the labor of cleaning far greater. The pare usually harvested by cutting foots just underground with a sharp by, and then forking the tons into a work by the piece at five cents per the condition of the piece at five cents per the condition of the piece at five cents per the condition of the piece at five cents per the condition of the piece at five cents per the condition of the piece at five cents per the condition of the piece at five cents per the condition of the piece at five cents per the condition of the piece at five cents per the condition of the piece at five cents per the condition of the piece at five cents per the condition of the piece at five cents per the cents of the piece at five cents per the piece at five at a piece	se a size you can fill in two or three churn- uses at most. The butter should be packed when first hade, and should not be exposed to air or oul odors of any kind. When each churn- ng is packed, a white cotton mustin cloth, et with brine, should be soread over the utter in the package and will coated with he best of dairy sait. This care should be beeved at each step, and also at the clos- ng of the package, when it should be sent market fresh and sweet. You will then ever lose one cent on butter, but will get he price for it you fairly deserve. It will	A correspondent wishes it were as easy to grow a rose in the house as it is to grow a geranium. All through the past summer it was so dry that the roses just lived, and that was all. Some of them did not bloom at all: but, as soon as the rains came and the weather began to be cooler, they commenced sending up new shoots, and every shoot covered with buds, when we had roses to our heart's delight. Our dahlias also came near dying with the drought, but the rains revived them. We continued their blooming by covering them with sheets and newspapers every cold night. Young fuschia plants taken in hand the last of January or in February can be kept	ning with ease and decided benefit, nat is necessary for such a butter- re to do is, when the butter has come, she in the usual way with water till it off clear, and then immerse the gramph of butter in brine as strong as it can be, and let the butter lie in it the same hof time he would to have salt distif he had used dry salt, and then pressure it me a solid form, avoiding any on or grinding motion while reducing a solid. In this way all working will oned, and the butter left in the best ble condition for keeping, and have an color and the highest flavor it is possible with the condition for keeping, and have an color and the highest flavor it is possible.	packeray's Vanity Fair. 170 Har popular Quotations 185 Har istory and Mystery of Common Things 150 Har istory and Mystery of Common Things 150 Har Hern Strain Frederick Bar Hern Henricans 170 Har Henricans 160 Housing's Frederick the Great 120 Housing's Frederick the Great 120 Housing's Frederick The Great 120 Housing's Rip Van Winkle and other Sketches 140 Ind. RELIGIOUS BOOKS.	rper's Weekly 4 rper's Bazar 4 rper's Young People 2 rald of Health, without premiums 1 me and Farm 2 usehold 1 me Decorator 2 usekeper 2 me Journal 2 itana Farmer 3 repeadent 3 ra Homestead 4
weighted amount of excellent pasturbline or four months. The of this most unpromising soil maned? with a half-do en cattle the winter, ploughed and planted to corn in the North, will yield syrupar to the value of \$70 (a moderate a). The roots will live and sprout or three successive seasons, thus rethe planter of planting seed, and divill continue as good (better the year) with only a slight additional ng. The stalks sell for \$2 50 a 100	then reat earliness is desired. This will enecessary in most sections for the first owing for the seedling plants. An ordinary brief by six foot sash will raise from 1500 2000 seedling plants. These, if sown, y, February 1, will be large enough to ransplant at three or four inches apart. The reaching cloth, until fit to set out in the eld.—[Peter Henderson in Agriculturist.] THE ICE CROP. Tacking fee for Summer—Every Farmer plant.	d dandelions in winter down to ten per bushel in times of a glut. A fair is twenty to twenty-live cents per el when well grown in May, delions are easily i oreed, requiring heat. A cold frame covered with in cold weather and well banked will them in March, while for earlier sales them in March, while for earlier sales the interest of greenhouses heated by a crinct-water pipes. If the roots were planted to the trame in September and ber and well grown, the frames will tree a bushel per sash. When, howethe sasnes are simply placed upon is located in the field where the roots the	THE POULTRY YARD. anuary Among the Poultry—The Poultryman Who Makes Good Use of this Month Will Not Regret It. January is the month when prices of poulty and broilers increase, the surplus stock eing principally disposed of by the middle it the month. Capons will begin to find heir way to market, the highest prices he-	con even 70° in the sun. Outside air should be given whenever it can without exposing the plants to cold currents. They should always have a place close to the glass, and attention should be given by pinching to secure a bushy and symmetrical growth. THE STEER AND THE CALF. How to Fatten Steers—The Proper Ration for the Calf.	f the butter the same as dry salt would. I fessor Arnold relates an instance of a chat was tethered to the leeward of a clif onions. In a short time her milk d so strong of ordens that it was unfit se. Cows should breathe pure air. White Minorcas, a new breed of poulthis country, resemble the Black Mining all except color. A writer in the try Keeper says that the chicks are strong, and that pullets often begin to hen eighteen weeks old. The egg is and white, one dozen often weighing ound and fourteen ounces, from young and two pounds from mature hens.	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	sh World
re of the same sod ploughed and rrowed, and sown to cow pease, will renty bushels per acre, and these command \$1.50 to \$2. a bushel for leed or food for the lower classes. re of crab-grass meadow will require tal top-dressing of well-rotted stable for \$10 worth of commercial fertilit no seeding even at the outset, and re two cuttings in a season, aggreame and one-half to two tons of hay visible for the marticle. sontined this letter almost entirely loves witch belong more especially compared to the commercial fertility.	If not situated so as to obtain a supply of the from the ice companies in summer, wery farmer should have an icehouse of is own. On small farms the absence of in icehouse would not be so noticeable, but in large places, where ice would be sericeable in a thousand different ways in the airy room and for household use, the eglect to construct one is generally foldlio	required to force them at this season by four to five weeks, and no mats or are required, it pays well to use any class in this way. I market is very fluctuating in spring; warm days in April will bring the down from \$1 to twenty-five cents herel, and after the gint is over it fretly rallies in May to fifty cents. There disease or insect that troubles the dann. It is so hardy that it is seed om damby frost, though it is usual to cover ly with course horse dung those beds added to rearly sales. It is a sure crop if	the year. Young chicks hatched in Janary will bring good prices, as they will be the proper size in March and April, and, though early in the season, the poultry han who makes good use of this month all not regret it later on. Roup is the great scourge at this season, he majority of cases come from too much powerfulation. It has long been a custom o construct openings in the roof of poultry ouses for the admission of pure air, and to arry off the foul gasses and odors, but they	daily ration for thrifty (not fat) 1050 pounds three-year-old grade shorthorn bullocks to be fed for next June's market? The object being to get market value of grain and hay and manure, having abundance of wheat straw to bed on. Cattle now in pasture with daily feed of corn fodder, of which they eat sparingly. Have on farm, corn at 40 cents per bushel, ensilage cut when corn was in milk, corn fodder cut when corn was hard; hay, two-thirds timporty, one third clover, cut early and well cured. Can purchase mill feed (weighing these)	h the Charlesten News and Courier "The machine has more than realized expectations of the company, both as apacity and quality of work. Lespite ind-tossed and storm-beaten condit on e cetton now in the field, the machine ered at the rate of 2730 pounds of cot- or, a day of ten hours, and gathered the n with precitically no waste at all. capacity of the machine has, in a little a month of experiment, been nearly lede, and the defect of wasting a pro- on of the cotton has been entirely re- duct it was predicted by the commit- hat the defects in the machine while	FOR THE CHILDREN. rabian Nights' Entertainments. \$1 40 No. 7 No.	Triple T
thy bushels per acre, worth seventy- nts a bushel, will nearly equal in the Northern crop. The cane, cow rice and crab-hay are all "money of domain of fruits and vegetables I rely summarize a few things. the fertilize, cultivate and mulch a trry crop for the Northern market to \$125 an acre, before a berry is but the yield will reach the value to \$400 an acre, leaving a profit of \$275. The first potatoes will require \$60 of fertilizers (cutonseed meal, potath	neir larms, the reasons for which are ariously given. One complains that he oes not have the time to erect one, and then the facilities to fill it. Another, that is does not need the ice in the summer, as is ceilar and dairy rooms are good enough or all practicable purposes without introducing ice in them. And still another terrudges the money that he would have to aying his men to cut and stow away the pe in the winter months.	with another it is fairly profitable, e are many gardens near Boston where talf an acre to two acres of dandelions in single patches. e pleasant bitterness of the dandelion dilevel to be most wholesome to the ach in spring, and certainly far pretento the stronger kind of bitters too in voyue. The French use danded much as a salad, eaten raw like letter which purposes the forced dandeare tender enough; but, when grown rate tender enough; but which purposes the forced dandeare tender enough; but, when grown rate tender enough; but which will be the control of doors, they are blamched by earthing the control of the control o	ermit the cold draughts to blow down over the fowls. Whenever the heads and eyes of the fowls are swollen it is safe to claim that the meaning the fowl are swollen in some poultry on the fowl of the	cottonseed meal (decorticated) at \$25 per ton, cottonseed meal (decorticated) at \$25 per ton, linseed meal (new process) at \$28 per ton. Have cutting-box and mill to grind corn. Would prefer (other things being equal) to feed, first, corn fodder, then ensilage and hay. Also, would like a daily rition for last spring calves now in good, thrifty condition, average weight 350 pounds, grade Herefords, to be kept for breeders. In giving this advice the principal object to be accomplished is to balance these fod. Dair	d be speedily overcome; but it was to yexpected, even by the most singuine, in so short a time such great improvements of picking cotton by machinery has practically solved, and that the early duction of the Mason harvester into otton fields of the South is an assured discussion on feeding skimmed milk, einated in by Messrs. Hoard, Boyd, son, White and others, at the third hanual convention of the Illipois men's Association, most of the speak-	rild's History of England 1 40 Prair Alliver and Munchausen. 1 40 Pete Proposed Prop	otical Parmer 2. iris Farmer 2. iris Farmer 2. ular Science News 1. ular Science Menthly 5. sbyterian Roview 3. ladelphia Medical Times 4. ladelphia Practical Farmer 2. cont's Magazine 1. al New Yorker 2. nrday Evening Post 2. mtific American 3. " (with supplement) 7.
worth \$2 a bushel in Florida, and mmanding \$8 to \$10 a barrel in the street will be seen that the farmer complete the street will be seen that the farmer companies with the street will be seen the the street will be seen the can will be seen the can grow "money while his grove is coming into bear the first thing he knows, one of the street will be seen the street will be seen the seen the street will be seen the s	who require only a small quantity of ice in summer, it would seem almost like throwing time and money away to construct an icehouse. They acknowledge the r need if ice during the hot months, but it would tardly pay them to obtain it at such an exems. To all such it would be an easy mater to surmount their difficulty in this way, et two or three of your friends who are placed in the same predicament join with you in constructing the house. Each constructing the house.	Horse Talk by an Old Breeder. costs a great deal to keep a horse all her. Some put it at \$50, and some at because the because	saily affected by frost in severe weather, the warmer and more comfortable the tens are in winter the oftener they lay. Whether the Brahma is a better vitter layer than the Leghorn depends upon circumstances. The Brahma is well is the ed, has a small omb and also a good appetite. Cut off the omb of a L ghorn and keep the bird warm and comfortable, and it will equal the brahma as a layer. The cold winds are the great diawbacks to hying, and warmth and nourishing food the remedies.	we can. It would not be best to feed the corn fodder by itself. This was cut when the corn was hard, and thus must be corn lodder from field corn—about the poorest duality. This should be fed with the hay, rather than the hay with the ensilage, But this may be compromised by feeding all together. This corn fodder should be prepared by cutting very short, not longer than one-quarter inch. This breaks the tough rind of the stalk into shreds. Eight pounds of this short cut corn fodder may be mixed with twenty pounds of ensilage and eight pounds of hay. Now feed this with six pounds of corn meal, six pounds of mill such	weir b tter, it pays better to take the in from the milk before it is fed and form at a cent a pound and feel that the skimmed milk. Others were of point on that there was absolutely no life in med milk, and that it was diverging uch from nature to expect alives to do not skim milk and cold feed. Never, spractical men know that the valuonstituents of milk are contained a only the cream is separated saving the butter. by the contained will hold a bushel, boxes every frut grower ought to be a contained to the contained the same of the contained as a contained to the contained the contained the contained the contained to the cont	ill receive tree any one book of the fol- wing that the sender may select: sizet's Civilization. Be Book of Fables. Be Choice of Books. Ill on Liberty. Inpular Quotations. Car of Wakefield. Indust Biography. Bacon's Essays. Car of Wakefield. For's Book of Martyrs. Bacon's Essays. Car of Wakefield. American Humorists. Car of Wakefield. Car of Wakefield. Car of Wakefield. Car of Wakefield. American Humorists. Car of Wakefield. Car of Wakefiel	day School Times 2. bhors's Magazine (new) 4. ny South 2. Nichelas 3. arday Night (weekly story) 3. thern Bivonac 2. Francisco Chronicle (weekly) 2. it of the Times 5. Republic (Irish-Amer., Boston) 2. as Siftings 4. f, Field and Parm 5. x's Floral Magazine 1. ta Awake 2.
to Sow and Plant in the South. It the great variation in latitude, lielier, etc., it is impossible to give it einformation on the subject, for the it would answer for Charleston, S. sacksonville, Fla., would not do for it, Va., or Knoxville, Tenn; but I will or to approximate as nearly as posto the dates at which vegetables be sown and planted in the Southern The instructions for culture vary	onling it yourself. In this way you will condicately feel the cost, and when the building owns up before your eyes ready to receive ts storage of ice, the satisfaction of knowing that it belongs partly to you will afford to small amount of pleasure. Then, when he ice is here, the house can be filled in the ame way that it will be sufficient to the first time of the work. There will be nothing wasted then; the house will hold just enough for all three, and you will have the pleasure of using your own ice through the summer just when you need it. If you are friendly with your neighbors and they are trustworthy.	richards on what other food it gets. When it horse gets twelve quarts of oats a in winter it does not require any hay at to live an about five pounds, to pick at. orse weighing more than 1200 pounds lid have more straw to fill its bowels, not to exceed ten pounds. These units of hay would be ample. A horse of this way would never be gorged or by "Stuffy" that it would be unnit to be. These amounts should be the limit, ess would be better. Twelve quarts of	mies below, this does not indicate that here are any advantages in the out-door heory. Train them when young to go mer shelter, and they will thrive better nd grow faster and larger than those not o provided for. They will also begin to ay sooner and be better fitted for spring perations. Often the out-door birds freeze o death or become injured in the combs, eet and legs, while colds and roup play avoc with them. The tree tops may answer well in summer, but not when the nercury fails below freezing. The care of the eigs for hatching requires tention this month. If allowed to remain	Ins would mingle the qualities of all the foods in the ration. It would be palatable, and in a healthy form. Let us analyze this and see what each food contributes to the ration. We give only digestible nutrients of each: Do A Go F Well mode they frost frost in the part of	men oppiar for the sides and bottom nech pine for the ends. ne apples should freeze, do this. Stand arrels on the bottom head, remove the sad and haif a bushel of the fruit; then e barrel rounding full of clean snow, packed down; place the barrels in a rately warm-room, and in a day or two will be all right and better than before d. The prevalence of snow very often necessorem means of forming paths other by the slow process of usin; the snow plumpose can be very cheaply made by	Satch for Women. Wadw Schotz Papers Smucker's History of All Religions. Child's History of France. Child's History of Germany. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Irving's Rip Van Winkle. Samuel Smiles' Self-Help. Locke on the Understanding. Hawthorne's Twice-Told Tales. hamerton's The Intellectual Life. Duckeus' Cricket on the Hearth. Coufessions of an Onium Easter.	verley Magazine
ragus, whether raised from seed or ants, had better be started in the nths, varying, according to latitude, ctober 1 to December 1; earlier, as rock, Va., to the latest date in South as the started in the cool season, if sown at these and is ready for vigorous growth as vegetation starts in the spring. S, bush or pole, are of tropical origin, is equently belong to what are classed that are classed to the started and when wanted to deal' vegetables and when wanted to deal' vegetables.	he agreement is merely a verbal one. Such an icehouse need not be an expenive structure, nor a very large one. A building twelve feet square and eight feet high in the posts will hold twenty tons of ce, allowing one foot for packing all bround the ice. If a larger one is desired at any time, the building can be increased in length without much extra expense. An elaborate affair is not what the farmer anits to construct, but the simplest and cheapest kind of building, that will answer all purposes, is what he should a mor. Rough boards with the cracks battened, can be used for the sides, and the pretty construction of the sides, and the pretty construction of the sides, and the pretty construction of the sides, and the pretty construction.	con ition on less cats. Hard driving owding work horses along will always in the oat bin. if the horses are to be in good condition. The most economind the best way fo keep a horse is to it cut food. An old horse will do well meal wet up and mixed with finely as or straw, while he would die on e grain and fodder. It is an old slying, one which used to be thought of more now, that "saving is making," and it is to me that a good place to begin, and a strong, is right in the horse stable, e coits and idle borses will winter on y rough fodder it they are turned out	ieat and cold injure the vitality of eggs, bip the ends of them it very warm water or a few moments and they will not hatch, bip the ends in very cold water for a while ind the same result occurs. To secure good atches the eggs must be collected frequently and kept in some place of an even emperature of about 60° above 2ero. If urned half over once a day they will keep of a month. The best egg-producing foods for winter so are those abounding in nitrogen. Insect nod supplies such demand in summer, but a winter the hens must be provided with hat which they should have. Cheap foods fiten answer. Clover hay, finely chopped.	8 ils. corn fodder	or in the form of a A, with the pontered by strips of iron if necessary, pread and length of arms can be regular by the width of path desired. One ese hitched to a horse will make every rapidly. A wide path would remote power. For travelling upon it tally better to path down than clear core is not fully matured until 6 years. Immature animals are often overand their future usefulness dised. Young horses should not be ded too hard if they are expected to live reen and useful old age.	History and Mystery of Common Things Macauley's Frederick the Great. Life of Chinese Gordon. SPECIAL OFFERS. I'de CAXTON EDITION OF IRVING'S QRKS, C vols., will be sentith The Globe e year for \$5; or will be given Free for sixteen bacribersnd \$16. CHAMBERS' ENGLISH LITERATUKE, 4 ls., will be sent with The Globe one year for it or will be given Free for eight subscribers	Ella Wheeler Wilcox.) a thousand things that the Yea under— busy Old Year that has gone away wany will rise in the Spring, I wo rought to life by the sun of May? the rose-tree brauches, so wholly hat never a rose tree seems to be, he sweet Spring's call come forth ad bud in beauty, and bloom for me the fair, green Earth, whose bosom
are, should not be sown until all leftom chilly weather is past—not be e night temperature will average erhaps one of the best rules is to dening or planting in the open ground such date as corn can be safely when the safe of intermediate hardiness; not n'ily hardy to be sown and wintered does not not be sown there or four weeks than beans or corn. For example, orn-planting season is March in exception there points, beets may be sown ame place in February.	one drainage under and around it. A row of rails should be placed on the bottom of the he int rior of the building, and a layer of he lawdust or fine shavings spread over them. It is called the should be cut in square cakes, which will enable the farmer to economize made, as the cakes all pack much better in his way. Filling the spaces between the hifferent cakes with snow or pounded ice thould be carefully attended to, as the air have independent of the way. It is not be supported to the way in a melt the ice much quicker. Between the outside wall and the ice a foot or two thould be left for shavings or sawdust packing. Over the whole mass several feet of who is the same material must be appeared.	they will eat anything while out of s, and when they come in. Fresh air is a horse mightily in the way of good ag and appetite. A close, bad-smel ing e is always injurious. They should be put out in storms, but the keen air thart them if they are not left out too. Horses should be fed more according to do to warm them up and to keep the drain made by the cold. In summer require cooling foods. Hence corn is d for them in winter and oats in sumner calls for both muscle and fat, and they find the fat to be a hurden.	with ground grain is excellent. Meat, beans, uttermilk and middlings will be found erviceable. A pot of beans, cooked and nickened with ground oats, and fed warm, fill be eagerly reished. Avoid over-feeding. Give a warm mess in the morning of variety, chopped cabbage at noon, and lenty of whole grains at night.—Rural few Yorker. FRUITS AND FLOWERS. When a Severe Winter is Feared, Take Advantage of the Snow as a Covering for the Roots of Our Shrubs,	The ensilage adds to the palatableness and healthfulness of the ration, and that is why the amount is fixed at twenty points, so that it may last the whole season of feeding. The attle will not get fired of it. To make this ration most effective, it should be mixed from twelve to sixteen or more hours before feeding. The corn fodder and have should be prepared and mixed with the corn meal, bran and cottonseed meal should be added and thoroughly mixed in. It would be better to mix the corn meal, bran and cottonseel meal together when dry, and then mix this into the mo'stened folture and ensilage. The whole will then lie in mas, and warm up for to twelve to six.	and run an armful of corn stalks gh it. Scatter a bushel tasketful day on the floor of the poultry house, fessor Forbes, the State entomologist thous, reports that at least oper center of the State may be destroyed by sprayings with or s green in the graying synthesis of the apples are young, say ze of a hazel nut. Observations and ses have shown there is no danger to ensumers of the apples if the spraying scontinued before the apples have adownward on their stems, but late ming is dange or s. Lime has no effect to be codling moth, and paris green is be	d \$8. GIBBONS' HISTOPY OF ROME, 5 vols., will sent with The Globe one year for \$3.25; or will given Free for nine subscribers and \$9. HANS ANDERSEN'S POPULAR STORIES, 4 ls., will be sent with The Globe one year for 1.25; or will be given Free for five subscribers d \$5. DORE'S ENGRAVINGS FCR THE BIBLE, fich ar, sold elsewhere at from \$6 to \$10, will sent with The Globe one year for \$2.75; or will eviven Free for saven subscripts and \$7.	hosom hid, like a maid's in her gown at nice out of her sleep, and with liblosom men her garments to please my sight riche knoll in the valley younger lie loveliest buttercups bloomed and in the snow is gone that dritted the ill they shoot up sunward and bloom wild winds blew and a sleet storr ost a jewel of priceless worth; walk that way when shows have mill the gem gleam up from the ba earth? da love that was dead or dying, or the year to bury and hide from a out of a trance will it waken crying and push to my heart like a leaf to the
southern crops raised for the Aorth- index, and much, very much, of the optification of the crop depends upon when sown be a quality of seed used. Taking the de of Charleston, S.C. or Savannah, a basis, the usual time of sowing in the open ground, is from October but even at the later date the favor- iety, Early Summer, may run to seed eason is mild; so we strongly advise at least a rortium of the crop ten	on the root at each end, or by leaving off a for the root at each end, or by leaving off a for the root at each end, or by leaving off a for the root at the root	or them to go into winter quarters bod condition. There is a saving in They have just so much to draw upon the winter's feed. In the spring the bles should be hard and the whole body They are then ready for business thange for the better can be made in node of freding oats. They are never mastic ted, and of course this portion is ted. If a little cut hay were mixed in the parts the horses would chew them.	Trees and Vineyards. This can be done by tramping down the lirst snow that comes, or, what would be nore efficient, by means of a horse draging a light roller over the snow in orchard nd vineyard, and repeating it with every new snowfall in order to compact it and the protection is not always available but in some in the state of the protection is not always available but in some in	in mas, and warm up for to twelve to six, for t	I more effective than either london e or solution of arsenic. Kieffer has shown a good account of in many quarters the past season. It was made a great jump into the favor who have bearing trees, for the qualist proven "quite good." Some like it sell as they do the Bartlett for eating f hand, and the unive sal testimony is it is a splendid stewing and preserving	DORE'S ENGRAVINGS FOR PARADISE DST, same size as above, will be sent with The lobe one year for \$2.75; or will be given Free r seven subscribers and \$7. COOPER'S LEATHER STOCKING TALES ND THE SPY, 6 vols. in 3, will be sent with the Globe one year for \$3.50; or will be given ree for ten subscribers and \$10.	er the snow lie things so cherished- opes, ambitions and dreams of men- ses that vanished and trusts that per over to sparkle or glow aga n. old we reflect the sparkle or glow aga n. old we reflect

WALTZ.

o - cean bowl - - ing,

STROLLING ON THE SANDS.

As sung in Edward Harrigan's New Play, "THE O'REAGANS."



FIGHTS AHEAD.

March to See Twenty-seven Senate Seats Vacant.

How They Will be Filled-Indiana Democrats Divided. Yet Determined.

Candidates Thick and Tenacious in

year and more ahead of time. In Connecticut it is expected that Joseph R. Hawley will be elected to his second term without a struggle. George Gray of Delaware has served two years of Secretary Bayard's unfinished term, and will probably get six years more unopposed. Eugene Hale of Maine is set down in the directory as already elected to his second term, but this anticipating a little, though safer. Francis Marion Cockrell will get his third term from Missouri without much trouble. West Virginia is said to be all ready to give Johnson N. Camden a second term, although the Republicans will try to capture three or four Democrats and name a man of their own. Wisconsin is represented to be all right for Philetus Sawyer's second term.

frequent opening and closing of his pocked book.

Notwithstanding their agreement with the politics of their legislatures, Senators Charles W. Joues, a sometime Floridan, Person B. Cheney of New Hampshire. John T. Mitchell of Pennsylvania and Washington Curran Whitthorne of Tennessee entertain no lively hopes of being elected to sit in the Senate after March 4 next. An entirely new man, of course, is to be chosen in Illinois.

Carrillates Thick and Tennetons in the County of the State State of the County of the State State of the County of the State State of the County of the State Stat

nessee, Florida, Nebraska and New Hampshire. I haven't hitched up for the purpose of hauling any coals to Newcastle, and so will not refer to the prospects of the Massachusetts contest. The reports reaching here from New York, where Warner Miller's second election is contested by Millionnaire Levi P. Morton and handsome Frank Hiscock, are not very definite, but the feeling is that the senator is ahead. While Mr. Miller is rich, he realizes that his only chance for salvation is in refusing to meet the still richer Morton in a boodle wrestle. No one of the three candidates would make the sort of senator the biggest and wealthest State sought to have, but there are no ideals left in New York politics. The people of that State thought two years ago that they were in a noble chase after an ideality when they ejected William Maxwell Evaris, out their woful disappointment is now a matter of universal remark.

Mahone of Virginia, Abram P. Williams of California and James Grabam Fair of Nevada, have already made their bows of submission to the popular will, which caused legislatures to be chosen of a political complexion opposite theirs. Benjamin Harrison of Indiana ought to emulate them while grace is still left him. The indications are that ex-Senator Stewart will be graven benator Fair's seat without any trouble other than that caused by the frequent opening and closing of his pocket-book.

that ex-Governor Davis will succeed him.
The ex-governor is an able and aggressive politician, who gets along about as well with only part of an eye as he used with toth optics in full working order. The Legislature is very much mixed on local issues, but it is thought that there will be little trouble in securing united action in the election of senator. Minnessta is the most hopeful State in the Union to those who seek political evolutions, but she will not turn around all at once.

Samuel Bell Maxey has had twelve years samuel Bell Maxey has had twelve years in the senator, in the east, now being in the enjoyment of the other senatorship. The force of this demand is narrowing the real contest to three or four men, and Senator Conger of Port Huren, Colonel Frank B. Stockbridge of Kalamazoo and Edward S. Lacey of Charlotte are tho most seriously considered just now. Mr. Conger's residence on the extreme eastern edge of the State is handicapping him badly, while Mr. Lacey calls himself a half-and-half man from the centre. If he were out of the way Colonel Stockbridge's choice would be certain. Mr. Conger's chance is dependent on these two men dividing the counties west of Detroit.

Samuel Bell Maxey has had twelve years in the Senate, and is now a candidate for re-election before the Texas Legislature, His chief opponents are John Ireland, the somewhat jingoistic governor, who hates Mexico and refuses to issue thanksgiving proclamations, and Judge Reagan. Possibly Judge Terrill of Austin is ahead of Reagan. There has teen some talk of giving Congressman Wellborn the senatorship as a consolation purse for his defeat in the race for re-election, but such a thing is unlikely. A promising dark horse is Congress and Culiberson. If he should be chosen, his retirement from the House would leave Concressman Collins of Boston the ranking member of the committee on judiciary. His chief opponents are John Ireland, the somewhat jingoistic governor, who hates Mexico and refuses to issue thanksgiving Reagan. There has teen some talk of giving Congressman Wellborn the senatorship
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race for re-election, but such a thing is unlikely. A promising dark horse is Congressman Culierson. If he should be chosen,
his retirement from the House would leave
Congressman Collins of Boston the ranking
member of the committee on judiciary.

expect to see Farwell raise the poor out honest candidates out."

Senator McMillan of Minnesota seemed somewhat tardy in his efforts to secure a third term, and the general expectation is that ex-Governor Davis will succeed him. The ex-governor is an able and aggressive politician, who gets along about as well with only part of an eye as he used with toth optics in full working order. The Legislature is very much mixed on localissues, but it is thought that there will be little trouble in securing united action in the election of senator. Minnesota is the most hopeful State in the Union to those who seek political evolutions, but she will not turn around all at once.

ex-District Attorney Charles H, Burns, ex-Senator James W. Patterson and ex-Congressian Osian Ray are out and out candidates, with a lot of citizens like Orrin C. Smith, Daniel Barnard, General Griffin, ex-Governor Bell, General Marston, ex-Governor Pregott and David E. Goodell, in reserve. The election is for the remaining two years of the late Senator Pike's term, but the suggestion has been made that the Republicans make the future sure by elections for the six years, beginning with 1889. The excuss for such an act would be that the Legislature will not be in session again until two or three months after the expiration of the short term.

A SPORTING MANDARIN

sweethearts their love

Lov - ers their vows

Enjoying Life and Fortune in the United States.

A Chinaman Who Spends His Winter en the Rivers of Florida with His Red.

Some Thrilling Stories About His

Ten years ago he owned the right to catch salmon on a well-known stream in New Brunswick. In those days President Arthur. The same of the control of the contr

ies," "silver grays," and other flies made in England, Scotland, France, Norway, Canada, and the United States. He named not only each fly at a glance, but also its designer and maker.

The mandarin departs for Florida January 2. Sixteeni winters has he spent on Indian river. He owns a trim yacht, which he passes the winter months. General Francis E. Spinner, General Charles L. McArthur of Troy. Congressman Charles

are

cis E. Spinner, General Charles L. McArthur of Troy, Congressman Charles Lougherty, Frederic de Barry, Arthur Benson of Brooklyn, Washington E. Conner of Wall street, and other distinguished gentlemen have met him in Florida and enjoyed his hospitality. He is as well known on the eastern coast as many of the natives. The Minorcans all swear by him, and the Crackers including the collector at Fort Capron, are all delighted with his whiskey. Last winter Hon. Matthew Quay of Pennsylvania joined him in an expedition up the north prong of the St. Lucie river,

Acid salicylic, 2 drachms.
Soda bicarb, 3 drachms.
Syrup of lemon, 1 ounce.
Water sufficient for 4 ounces.
Dose, teaspoonful in water every three hours.
A good thing for the patient is to eat celery, cut into bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drunk by the patient.
The root and stalk can be boiled together.
Danvers.

C. A. W.

Remarkable Adventures of a Panama Conductor Who Barely Escaped Serving an Eight Years' Sentence.

While stroll

STROLLING ON THE SANDS

stroll

Watching the

New York, January 6.—Tom Foye, a conductor on the Panama railroad, was NEW YORK, January 6.—Tom Foye, a conductor on the Panama railroad, was most unjustly sentenced a month since in Colon to eight years' imprisonment for shooting a bloodthirsty native passenger. He arrived in this port lat Tuesday on the steamer Alene, having made a remarkable escape, attended with great peril and exposure. None of his fellow-passengers, with whom he was on the best of terms, suspected his identity until his feet were safe on United States soil. To a reporter Mr. Feve gaye vesteriax a full feet were safe on United States soil. To a reporter Mr. Feye gave yestergay a full account of his experiences in Pañama.

"I came from California," he said, "and have been in the employ of the railroad company in Panama for two years. You have no idea of the difficulties we conductors have there. Whenever the canal company pays off the trains are packed full of drunken cut-throats and robbers from Chili and Peru, and when you ask'em for their fares you want to look out you don't get a gun or

I Stole a Boat and started for the ocean, hoping to reach the Yantic, which had arrived about the time I was sentenced. I was in the swamps in the vicinity of Colon for about six days till arrangements were made to get me out of the country. You can imagine how secretly everything had to be done when I tell you \$10,000 reward had been offered for my capture.

and the remaining lieutenant, who was officer of the guard when I got away, had his stripes torn off and his sword broken

sand.....

I want to say a word about Adamson, the American consul-general at Panama. He visited me at the jail, after 1'd been locked up two weeks, and said he'd do what he could for me. That was the last I saw or heard from him. The English con-

HORTICULTURAL PRIZES. Appropriations by the Massachusetts Society-The September Exhibit. The schedule of prizes of the Massachu-

account of his experiences in Pañama.

"I came from Cailorina." he said, "and he may be described the said, "and he may be described the said, "and he may be described the said, "and he may be described to the said, "and he may be described to the said of the said, "and he may be described to the said," and feru, and when you ask'em for their lares you want to look out you don't get agus or a love knile. They're great, too, for carbitree feel long that's used to cut your way through bushes. They're mighty handy with it, and can cut their path as fast as the said of the said o

Looks to the future for her child; Still heedless yells, in accents wild, That boy.

She hears the dead, unearthly tone, And stifles something like a groan, To some bad end will surely come

Patience, mother, wait awhile, Summon back thy loving smile, Soomwill graver care beguite

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Boston Meekly Globe. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1887.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. date of expiration of your paper, which is

OF COURSE YOU WILL RENEW. because THE WEEKLY GLOBE is the brightfamily can procure. It has paid you many less coasts. The wise advice of Mr. TILDEN and who consecrated their lives to the sal-

printed upon every copy you receive?

will bring you during 1887. THE CASH PREMIUMS

are extra inducements to those who con- able to heed, not one dollar for the im- aud make comfortable their declining template forming clubs. You can form a provement of our coast defences has been years. scribers as you can? If you cannot attend erly protecting our cities without ization. to it, your little son or daughter can get additional taxation, our wise (?) statesmen subscribers and earn enough money to buy are racking their brains and wearing out

Quite a number of subscriptions will expire in February and March, but club rais- Five million lives and four billions of prop- Whatever else may be said of the fortysecuring one of the cash premiums. Only them. In a time of senseless wrangling in tance. A few months ago it gave to the beads, chenille or ribbon. one month, or thirty days, remains in a church a devout old lady prayed for a country the measure providing for the which to form a club and secure a premium. Begin now.

TO CLUB RAISERS.

the contest for a cash premium, and the exposed to destruction! club may be composed of residents of either one town, or more than one town, as it pleases the club raiser. Now is the time to begin to form a club. Send for free sample copies and agents' rates.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S COURSE. The affirmations of a dozen, more or less, account, in Africa, though at the expense esteemed Republican contemporaries to of the natives whom he pressed into service the contrary notwithstanding. President at the pistol's point. This thing will hardly CLEVELAND enters upon the new year with do for London, but he will probably be far greater popularity than that accorded allowed a sort of "go-as-you-please liberty" to him one year ago. Nay, more, if the in a social and banqueting way during the Republicans would acknowledge their real | ceremony of being made a freeman of the ideas on the subject, we should find them | big metropolis. Meanwhile, what of Congo, depressed with increased belief that nothing | which Mr. STANLEY set forth to save with can possibly bring about the return of the such urgent haste a few weeks ago, even Republican party to power two years hence. abandoning his American lecture field at Every candid man, Democrat or Republihe call of duty? Why does he now linger lican, who is a shrewd political observer, in London to id!y dally in feast and fashion? sees and feels that the President has in- Has he been lured by pleasure from Africa's

creased his strength within his own party | burping plains, where the turbid waters of wonderfully within the past few months, the Congo roll darkly to the southern seas? while yet retaining in its entirety the re- Or was the mysterious mission which spect of his political opponents, who arrested the startled attention of a wondercannot help admiring his integrity ing world merely a subterfuge on the part and his firmness. With business men of the explorer's London friends to take he is now, as he always has been, intensely him away from a lecturing tour which strong, and his independent friends stick | might have been successful? to him like brothers. He has lost no eledresses of at least two millions ment of his old strength, but has added a of Democrats who are not sub- new one in the shape of more hearty sympathy from his party supporters.

President CLEVELAND bas but to keep on in the line recently followed to make him, since Jackson.

Wilkesbarre deserves more than passing lines of the hand are much more indicative notice. Their victory is one which has an of character than those of the face, and ure to all those who believe in the prosper- what may happen to the possessor thereof. | filled by Roscoe Conkling. ity of our American institutions.

imported pauper labor on one side, and hon- manner of late, as it is said by those who est, deserving labor on the other. There have looked into the matter. The old ocwas no chance for mistaking the issue, cult science of astrology, and even mind-Men who live in America, pay taxes in reading and psychology, are thought to be America and carry their share of the com- hrown into the shade by modern palmismon burden were roughly pushed aside and try. This is quite important, if true, and their places in the mines given to those may be utilized in this country in the way who were imported as just so many ma- of obtaining information in advance of the chines might be. Nay, worse, for greedy nominating conventions of 1888. The Remining corporations importing inanimate publican party especially, should import a machines would be compelled to pay skilful Romany Rye at once, to examine the a duty, while on human machines there hands of Mr. BLAINE and his opposing canis no restriction whatever -- an illustration, didate for the presidency. Much trouble seems to be all right. by the way, of the gross unfairness of free and vexation of spirit would doubtless be trade in labor and high protection on every- saved in this way, while exact knowledge thing purchased by the laborer. The cor- on the subject could be turned to profitable poration tried its experiment just one account by the thrifty. week; then, having secured \$100 for coal mined at an expenditure of \$600 for labor and \$2100 for "detectives," gave up the

Every right-thinking citizen, whether rear. Both will be delivered free of capitalist or laborer, will rejoice in this instance of signal failure to supplant those A complete agricultural library. The who are of and part of us by those who largest, latest and best illustrated work know neither the sound nor the essence of constitutional liberty, nor care to know them. Honest labor is always welcome to our shores; convict and pauper labor must be kept out. And nothing will have a stronger tendency to keep it out than a few the Wilkesbarre mine.

DEFEND THE COASTS!

The able articles that have appeared on coast defences, one by Captain F. V. GREENE in the first number of Scribner's Magazine. the other by Lieutenant Eugene Griffen decrepit. There are many veterans who, in the journal of the military service, and though not possessed of full physical ment of any special topic. The aim was the recent speech of Senator Hale at the powers, are yet able to earn a comfortable to supply the long-felt want of a thorough | Merchant's dinner, have again re-awakened | living could they get suitable employment. Investigation from a modern standpoint, public interest in this important subject. These men have a just claim upon every and brought down to the present time, It is time. When it appears from the uncitizen who, as a result of their services, is for the widow of General Logan is a good of the several departments of agriculture, disputed testimony of able engineers that enjoying peace and prosperity. The work and the improved processes, based on the cities along our coasts, with their of the Grand Army of the Republic is now modern science, connected therewith. \$4,000,000,000 of valuable property, and supplemented by an organization within its The compiler uses plain language, giving millions of valuable lives, are completely ranks called "The Veterans' Rights Union special prominence to established facts, at the mercy of any foreign power that has and Employment Bureau." Its objects are afloat a few modern heavy guns, it is no to grant temporary assistance to the veteran unreasonable alarm that calls loudly for or his dependent family; to secure tempo-

tion to both. long as our present condition continues our and to make its office a general own history and that of every other nation, source of information for veterans and great sufficiency of it right here in New should convince us that we are not a means of securing to them their likely to always escape entanglements with just dues. Its work is almost limitless, the other powers that may result in war. Only field of its operations boundless, and its another office, with which the Senate has last summer the people of New England, resources unreasonably small. It will no nothing to do. That's right. Rev. HENRY especially the citizens of Boston, were ex- doubt receive the moral and financial suptremely anxious to have Mr. BAYARD twist port of the department encampment, but the British lion's tail, and twist it hard, on that at best is inadequate and comes from account of the treatment of fishermen in those who can ill afford to contribute even Sending Two Subscriptions and \$2. Canadian waters. His threatening attitude in so good a cause. The best Pocket Atlas Published, both towards Mexico contrasted strangely, and Knowing by experience and personal than Chicago's best. Chicago must look was the subject of severe comment. When observation the value of the work already out sharp for her laurels.

done hardly anything to prepare for offen- This should not and will not be if everysive or defensive war, while other nations one does his duty in this matter.

whose voices it has been found protialte to head not one dollar for the improvement of our coast cleances has been
a provement of the clean provement of the conversation of the clean provement of the clean provement of the conversation of the clean provement of the clean provement of the conversation of the clean provement of the cle

READING THE FUTURE.

The latest craze in England, and of chiefly among the lads and lassies, by gypsy queens (Romany Rowney). But it has Many prophecies have been promulgated The fight was between the advocates of and proved true in the most remarkable

CARE FOR THE VETERAN.

The increased charity work of the Grand Army of the Republic surely demonstrates the fact that as age creeps upon the survivor of the late war the natural infirmities of man are heavily supplemented by diseases contracted on the battlefields and in the prison pens of the South, Already overcrowded, and the relief funds of the various posts of the organization are inad equate to supply the actual necessities of the needy and unfortunate. Something who defended the Union and unheld the honor and dignity of this old Commonwealth will have to pass their last days in

this question than caring for the sick and the roads usually considered safest are the such coast defences as shall ensure protectrary and permanent employment to those in the carwho are able to earn a living; to furnish in-Fortunately we are at peace with all the formation concerning pensions, State aid world. While we had better remain so as and other claims upon State or nation,

we learn, however, that England has sev- done by this new association, I appeal with enty-one ships of war, any one of which | confidence to all veteran soldiers throughcould steam from the nearest British port, out the State, whether members of the chickens. General Roger A. PRYOR is of and in thirty-six hours compel the surren- Grand Army or not, to contribute to its counsel in the case and he holds to the der of Boston and the cities in its immedial support. The amount is not of so much affirmative.

ate vicinity on the coast, and that Mexico | moment as the fact that something is sent, is about the only power that has not a navy | Those who are abundantly blessed can give to be feared, the conduct of the secretary of accordingly. The help of all will be welstate does not seem so mysterious or repre- come. During the past week four poor veterans had to be sent to the city institu-Since the civil war our government has tions, as no other place could be provided. Description of Some New

have been active. The invention of heavy I would also appeal, with grateful appre-Many subscriptions will expire with this guns renders our fortifications useless. ciation of past favors, to the generous pubissue, and perhaps this is your last paper. Every first-class foreign power has a navy lic of the Old Bay State. Surely they will Will you, therefore, please examine the that could lay waste the cities along our not see the veteran suffer, or his seed Novelties in Ruchings of all Sorts for coasts before they could be guarded. Even beg their bread. With the many Chili has three ships against any one of munificent bequests made to religious which the fortifications of Boston could not | and educational bodies, is it not nos stand an hour. Almost the last words of sible that there are some charitably one of our greatest statesmen, and of our disposed persons who may be impressed greatest soldier, were warnings of the dan- with a desire to do good to that class whose gers that threaten us along our defence- youthful religion was the creed of loyalty, is fresh in the minds of all, and General vation of this republic? Let the response cost you but a trifle compared to what it GRANT, on his death-bed, called attention be characteristic of the men and women to this great peril. In the face of these who composed the Christian and Sanitary known conditions, and the advice of these commissions, and the result will gladden men, whose voices it has been found profit | the heart of many an old soldier and sailor,

ies at once, and get as many sub- needed to begin the work of prop- proper authorities in control of the organ. has always been monopolized by plain

It may be said that Congress has done only its duty in passing these bills, but as several preceding congresses have negected important measures of this sort. despite the earnest urging of the people, we are inclined to bestow upon the present Congress very hearty thanks. It will be entitled to receive in history the credit of establishing two laws calculated to add greatly to the safety of the republic.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

State Senator McMILLAN of New York is an enthusiastic advocate of a change from hanging to an electric shock, as the means of capital punishment. He thinks it would be a much speedier and more humane death. What a pity the murderers won't course it will come presently to America, imitate society's growing tenderness of is palmistry. It is only the revival of an heart, and study how to kill their victims old science with added skill. Formerly it with the least possible pain! But they was practised in the agricultural districts. brutal as society grows more sentimental.

The old Stalwart and Half-Breed row is recently been taken up as an interesting still going on in New York, those factions study by the rank and fashion of social being represented by Morton and Miller The success of the striking miners at life. It is claimed by its votaries that the respectively. They are a pair of money bag is a little the better man. It is a disgrace to New York, however, that either of them important bearing, and should give pleas- that from them can be readily foretold should be thought of for the place once

stare to see the leaps and bounds with which this rollicking republic of ours sponges off its big war score, while they go aning on, unable to lift war debts cregrowning on, unable to lift war debts created centuries ago.

The Journal quotes from a Washington
despatch to the effect that the administra ated centuries ago.

despatch, to the effect that the administra-tion for the next two years will be much other ruching, which more sturdily Democratic than it has been before, and adds reproachfully: "It certainly appears that way." What is the natter with President CLEVELAND? He

Near neighbors will be pleased to learn that a German inventor has discovered a method of deadening the sound of pianos by putting fine flannel between the strings and hammers of the instrument. Real estate adjacent to conservatories of music will doubtless experience a "boom" in con-

Misfortunes never come singly. It was add enough to have an honest, able man like John A. Logan taken from the Senate; that was misfortune number one. But misfortune number two, and a very bad one our national and State soldiers' homes are | which demands, and is in a fair way to re-

Old slippers were in great demand in Georgia yesterday, Secretary LAMAR havmust be done, or else numbers of the men ried. Now, if Mrs. Lamar will see to it gets his hair cut she will convert a useful husband into a very good-looking one.

> has already extended to horrid length, an principal sufferers. According to the doc trine of chances, there should be remarkably sale riding for a long time henceforth.

one. The boys in blue who followed the lead of Black Jack will see to it that the family of the old hero does not suffer. It will be noticed that out of thirteen passengers in the smoker of the wrecked

This may be a warning against smoking.

the Grand Army the collection of the fund

"At Westerly, R. I., they fairly discount the evictions practised in Ireland by heartless landlords. Man's inhumanity to man is not confined to any one spot. There is a

Mr. BEECHER's son is to be appointed to LAND two years ago, and deserves recogni-

England.

green with jealousy. Little Rhode Island's judiciary goes them a dozen points better

A New York court is trying to decide

"Chicken Fixins."

Brightening Up Plain Dresses.

The Clerical Collar the Latest Thing in Neckwear.

There is great variety this season in the "chicken fixins,"—the ruchings, pretty collars and cuffs, ornaments for the hair, chemisettes, etc.-with which the woman

ing, by securing renewals of them during erty are in danger and nothing is being ninth Congress, it cannot be denied that it method of introducing color also, is to have January, can make them count towards done, and nothing attempted to protect has given us two laws of the utmost impor- a white ruching edged with a color, in



the space between each box-plait is set a loop of No. 1 gros grain and picot edged ribbon

and picotedged ribbon in the same shade of pale pink. The binding into which the whole is suitched is also of the same hue, forming a pretty innish to the whole.

One of the prettiest ways of introducing ribbon into these ruchings, however, is as an edge for lisse ruitles. The narrowest, picot edged ribbon is used, stitched on with the same color, or sometimes one which contrasts, prettily with the ribbon. The lisse is then plaited in very fine plaits, which gives the ribbon also a crimped appearance, and the whole is then boxplaited, either singly, doubly or trebly, or laid in side plaits, deep chough, perhaps, to al-



should be thought of for the place once filled by Roscoe Conkling.

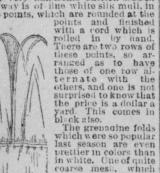
Nine and a half millions more of the public debt wiped out last month. How it must make the European finance ministers

Color to match or contrast prettily with the dress, and fold it so that both edges will show. Place this inside the collar and sleeves, and tie a little bow where they fasten at neck and back of sleeve.

The Pompadour rucing is a "double-ender," a box-platting stitched through the middle and thus at

middle and thus attached to the binding, which is placed inside the collar and sleeves when worn. A triple laiting of white musto, edged with color, a quarter of an inch long. These Pompadour ruchings

Pompadour ruchings are especially pretty for square - necked dresses. For these gowns, also, are the deep tulle plaitings which have, at about a third of their depth from the edge, a tiny insertion stitched on the upper side, full of holes through which a narrow ribbon may be run, which answers the double purpose of holding the ruching in place and adding a bit of color.



A pretty ruche had two crossway folds of

A pretty ruche had two crossway folds of creamy white, in very fine grenadine, the lower one edged with a pale pink chenile, and another with folds of the same sort had the chenile of the same shade, fastened so as to show between the two. Various other combinations, which introduced a color, were also very pretty indeed.

In the way of beaded ruchings one of the most novel had an inch-wide fold of fine, soft, creamy white

inch-wide fold of fine, soft, creamy white grenadine for a background. Against this was a box-piaiting of finely platted lisse in in bale pink: and in the space between every box-plait was set a cluster of four tiny wax beads, like buds on siender green



satin, which had a heavy cord near its upper edge, on which rested a row of large pearlineads in the same color. Two box-plaitings of soft black lisse were edged with a row of small jet beads, larger ones being placed on each wide plait, the whole making a very handsome ruche.

who'e making a very handsome ruche.

One of the handsomest novelties was made from two crossway, crimped folds or puffs of pale pink silk mulle. The row in front was not so high as the one behind it, and was plaited also in such a way as to form scallops or shells. A black ruching in this same pattern had a jet bead in the centre of each of these shells, giving a lovely effect.

In black, white, and black and white ruchings there are also many new things. Two rows of Fedora lace, box-plaited, make a very pretty finish for a black costume; a new white ruffle showed a row of finely-fluted muslin, on either side a box-plaiting of crimped, and silk-corded muslin; and among the many novel combinations of black and white was one in which a crimped box-plaiting of white lisse showed a pairrow black ribbon stitched on just a little velow its edge.

Linen Coltars and Cuffs.

In black and white linen neck wear, the prettiest thing seen recently was a high collar of black linen buttoned behind, embroidered along its edge with a little vine in white. The cuffs matched this, as in the other styles mentioned. A high white collar had a row of tiny squares of black set corner to corner along the edge. Another had a row of black squares in which was embroidered a wee forget-me-not of white. Black linen collars, with a white edge, white ones with a black edge, plain black collars of black and white stripes, wide and narrow, herizontal and perpendicular—all these and many more may be found, always with the cuffs to match and finish up the set. SPECIAL CARS.

Palaces in Which Railway Magnates Travel Across the Continent. (Chicago Mail.) There are oftentimes down at the Van

Buren-street depot of the Rock Island and Lake Shore railroads, as many as five special railroad cars under the roof, and idle. I have seen President John Newell's magnificent special car Stella, and President R. R. Cable's still more magnificent private vehicle No. 603, and two or more other splendid private coaches, all drawn up in line long enough to make a good-sized train. These special coaches come cheap at \$20,000 apiece. The little Rock Island has two of them, the Lake Shore three, the Northwestern has three or four, the St. Paul four or five, the Illinois Certral three, the Chicago, Parlianten, & Onince four, the Michigan. five, the Illinois Central three, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy four, the Michigan Central three, the Graud Trunk four and the Nickel Plate two or three. In short, without enumerating roads, the briefer way is to say that every road on the continent has a special railroad car for its president, a special car for its general manager; a special car usually for its general superintendent, oftentimes a special car for its chief engineer, and, as in the cases of most of the trunk roads, a special car for its directors. These cars are built by Pullman. They have plate glass windows from the reof to the floor and are divided in one or two sleeping-rooms, a bath-poom, parlor, reof to the floor and are divided in one or two sleeping-rooms, a bath-room, parlor, dining-room and kitchen. They are as long as the ordinary Pullman coach and cost from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

One of the most elegant is that which belongs to the president of the Rock Island, Fine special cars are one of the extravagances of American railroads, and not a small extravagance either. Of the twenty or thirty Western and Northwestern roads each one has from \$60,000 to \$100,000 insmall extravagance either. Of the twenty or thirty Western and Northwestern roads each one has from \$60,000 to \$100,000 invested in palace cars for the gratification of their women folks. If these cars lasted forever there would be still from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 invested in palaces on wheels, which did £Le stockholders no earthly good, which drew no interest, but which did cost money to maintain. Take all the roads on this continent, and it would probably be found that there was \$5,000,000 cm wheels for the sole delectation of their general off ers, and a study of the books of these roads would probably show that the \$5,000,000 worth of the strength of the points and finished with a cord which is rolled in by and.

There are two rows of these points, so arranged as to have those of one row alternate with the others, and one is not surprised to know that the price is a dollar a precipice 175 Feet to Land in

Down a Precipice 175 Feet to Land in

the precipice, and in order to get them out the shepherd dog was dropped nom out the shepherd dog was dropped over the rocks to where they were constained. They all came out but a ram, which appeared to be frightened at the unexpected appearance of the shepherd dog and eaped down the fearful chasm, and lauded 50 to 175 feet below, strange to say, uninured, except breathless for a time. They watched it in its flight and found that it assends to the several to be a superior to the second of the several to be a superior to the second of the second

CUT THIS OUT.

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ist OFFER. \$100 will be given to the Agent sending the Largest Number of yearly Subscriptions between new and February 1, 1887. On this offer each contestant is allowed to deduct the regular cash commission on each subscriber before

2d OFFER. \$50 will be given to the Agent sending the next to the Largest Number of yearly Subscribers between now and February 1, 1887. On this offer each contestant is allowed to deduct the regular cash commission on each subscriber

ubscriber before sending in his name

ubscriber before sending in his name.

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

If any agent's club does not expire until after Februa, y 1, 1887, he should get the subscribers o renew before that date, and in that way make them court on his list for the premium. It will make no difference to the subscriber when he renews, because the fourteen months will not

redited with the names as sent. Only state every time that you are a contestant for the ab Agents must send cash with each order, else the right to count the name or names then sen

Agents may send in names as fast as they procure them, one or more at a time, and they will be

Begin now, as the harvest season for newspaper subscriptions is close at hand, and you must

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THE WEEKLY CLOBE, Boston. Mass.

BOSTON COOKING SCHOOL.

The Ninth Demonstration Lecture-How to Prepare Oysters — A la Poulette, Browned and With Quail.

The ninth demonstration lecture in the course at the Boston Cooking School was given by Miss Maynard yesterday morning, and included a discussion of the following dishes: Oysters a la poulette, browned oysters and quely with oysters, lelient in her and a little of the grated rind of a lemon.

Quail With Gysters.

Clean, truss and lard the birds; fill the body with oysters dipped in melted butter; roast in a hot oven twenty minutes, basting stiff froth. Cook about twenty minutes in

In preparing the quail the first thing to do is to take off the wings, and as these have so little meat we take them off close to the body. Cut off the legs a little below second joint, and remove all the little feathers. Clean, hold under a faucet and let the water run through, wipe, and cut off necks. The pork for larding should be the solid portion above the little vein or line which marks the beginning of the lean meat; below this line the pork is less solid and will not hold together enough to use in larding. Cut the pork into thin slices and these into narrow strips for larding. Dip the oysters into melted mutter, fill the body and tie or skewer it together. There are different sizes of larding needles, and for quail a small size is used. Begin on breast, and arrange in slanting lines either side breast. Pinch the pork and be sure it is not too large for needle, else it will not go through. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, and it is ready for roasting. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dredge with flour, and it is ready for roasting.

If you wish to broil the quail, split down the back with sharp knife, clean, flatten with hatchet, and broil over fire or in buttered paper. "I like them better larded, myself," said the lecturer, "for the pork seems to flavor them." Pigeons can be prepared in this same way, or broiled, but they are tougher meat and are better if cooked longer, as when potted. When grouse or quail are skinned, which is often done, it is easier to lard; but in these lard the legs also. If you don't wish to lard, take a piece of pork and cut in gashes, making a "bar," which fasten over the breast with a skewer and roast.

Parboil one quart oysters, skim and strain; melt two tablespoonfuls butter, add two scant tablespoonfuls flour, pour on slowly the oyster liquor; add one pint cream: season with sait, pepper and the The Lady of Lyme to her bower woman said: juice of one lemon; add three eggs, well

Browned Oysters. Put one pint oysters into a stew pan; add one teaspoonful salt and one saltspoon pep- Said the bower woman, "Every one certainly per; cook till their edges curl, and drain; brown two tablespoonfuls butter, and two teaspoonfuls vinegar and pour over the oysters; garnish with toast points.
Parboil these oysters as before. Brown the butter meanwhile, taking care not to let it burn. Add the vinegar, etc., while the oysters are cooking; finish the dish and serve as above.

When poverty enters the door with its woes Love out of the window immediately goes.

"Master Rupert is sour, Master Rupert is old; Therefore marry him, bury him, finger his gold.

"You'll be a young woman, and handsome and gay, Fig Pudding.

cry box-polatit was set a cutser of four tiny wax beads, like buds to a siender green stems. Then there were box-platiturs of white lisse, wift, two were box-platiturs of white lisse, wift, two long and the upper edge, the core white, stuck along the upper edge, the core white, stuck along the upper edge, the core white lisse had a band of plain it. An Honest Box it. The such it was given to make bring the core white lisse had a band of plain it. An Honest Box it. The such it was consumed by a crossway fold of mahogany-colored by a crossway fold of mahogany-

WILL GIVE A STILL LARGER COMMISSION.

pefore sending in his name. 3d OFFER. \$25 will be given to the Agent whose list of yearly subscribers anks Third in Number, and is sent between now and February 1, 1887. On this offer each contestant is allowed to deduct the regular cash commission on each

4th OFFER. \$13 will be given to the Agent whose list of yearly subscriptions canks Fourth in Number, and is sent between now and February 1, 1887. On this offer each contestant is allowed to deduct the regular cash commission on each

egin to run until his last year's subscription has expired.

Every one, subscriber or not a subscriber, can compate, by sending for free sample copies and cirmiar giving regular cash commission. The sanding of a renewal will count the same as the sending

hurry while the sun shines. If you will get subscribers for THE WEEKLY GLOBE you will get a large commission on each subscriber, and perhaps secure, in addition, one of above valuable cash

one of the best, and makes a most delicious winter dessert.

Cream 3/4 cup butter, add slowly 1 cup powdered sugar; beat well, then add the unbeaten whites of two eggs, one at a time.

> Souffle Bread. Beat yolks of two eggs with one table spoonful of melted butter; mix two table-spoonfuls flour and one-half teaspoonful

stiff froth. Cook about twenty minutes in a covered pan.

This bread is a very nice breakfast cake. It is like a puffy omelette, save that the addition of the flour makes it more like bread. Cook by heating an omelette pan in which some butter is melting; then pour in the bread, and let it cook as you would an omelette, only do not fold it over.

Serve at once, while hot and light.

At the next lesson, which will be given Wednesday morning, January 12, the following dishes will be prepared and explained: Devilled crab, chicken hash on rice toast, chicken fritters, corn muthins and pistachio ice cream.

Jean Kincaid.

ANDOVER'S THEOLOGY

Trial of the Professors for Teaching Contrary to the Association Creed. The continued trial of the Andover pro pared by trustees of the Andover Seminary, was continued at the United States Hotel, Boston. Professor Smyth was the victim, as mentioned in the last issue of THE WEEKLY GLOBE, and the case against him, and the defence thereto, practically outpared in this same way, or broiled, but they tare tougher meat and are better if cooked longer, as when potted. When grouse or quail are skinned, which is often done, it is easier to lard; but in these lard the legs also. If you don't wish to lard, take a piece of pork and cut in gasbes, making a "bar," which fasten over the breast with a skewer and roast.

Lobster en Brochette.

Cut lobster meat into small pieces, arrange on a skewer alternately with small pieces of bacon; broil or bake; serve with melted butter.

For this dish we can use only the solid meat of the lobster, and the rest may be put into a soup, or something of that sort. Shell the lobster as directed in a recent lecture, cut in pieces; cut thin slices of bacon in pieces and string the bacon and lobster alternately on a fine skewer. In some ovens these can be baked and come out as nicely as when broiled.

Chickens' invers (which must be ordered of the meat man in advance) and calf's liver may also be cooked "en brochette" with excellent results. Cut the calf's liver in slices, pour on hot water to draw out the blood, let it stand ten minutes, skin, cut in pieces, string on skewer as with the oysters and broil, in serving beef's liver, it is better to soak and skin as above before broiling.

In serving the calf's liver en brochette, serve on silver skewers if you have them, if not on the wooden skewers, one skewerful to each person. Lo-ster en brochette, serve on silver skewers if you have them, if not on the wooden skewers, one skewerful to each person. Lo-ster en brochette.

Parboil one quart oysters, skim and the continuate of the locks as if a rupture was about to occur in the Congregational denomination, unies the locks as if a rupture was about to occur in the Congregational denomination, unless the layers of that faith use the power they possess and interiors.

THE LADY OF LYME.

A WARNING TO WIDOWS. (Thomas Dunn English.) "The one is Sir Lanfrey, gay, stylish, and young

"The late Lord of Lyme drank up acres and hall, Left no coin in his coffers, no steed in the stall; I have little, and soon shall have nothing at all. "Sir Lanfrey is free, and he knows how to woo, But is poor; while this Rupert is rich as a Jew-What would you advise a lone widow to do?"

When poverty enters the door with its woes

gay, And loved by Sir Lanfrey as much as today He'll ask you again, and you'll not say him nay."

the Top of a Pine.

[South Branch (West Va.) Gazette.]

Abram Cretis of Grant county, sends to the Gazette the following account of a remarkable leap lately made by a sheep: He says he was out the other day after a bunch of sheep belonging to Amby Harper, which ranged on the mountain near Petersburg gap. Six sheep randround the rocks over the precipice, and in order to get them out the shephard day was drounded.

Junce of one lemon; add three eggs, well beaten; cook until it has thickened; put the oysters on a dish, cover with the sauce and sprinkle with chopped parsley; garnish with toast points.

In adding the eggs to the rest of the mixture pour the latter over the eggs, stirring and thick—just as in making soit custard. Add the lemon junce to the soit custard and evaluation of the walloped the late Mistress Rupert, total.

"The late Lord of Lyme for years has been defined and here be two lovers who ask me to wed.

"The one is Sir Lanfrey, gay, stylish, and you with a face of rare beauty, a musical tongue, and a figure perfection all others among.

"Master Rupert, the other, is 60 years old.

Hard-featured and wrinkled, sarcastic and or and the walloped the late Mistress Rupert, total."

The late Lord of Lyme for years has been defined and here be two lovers who ask me to wed. ice to the And he walloped the late Mistress Rupert, I'm

are.

Now is this a safe ground for an intelligent man to stand upon? Methinks that Now is this a safe ground for an intelligent man to stand upon? Methinks that the idea that a man must accept the dictates of the religion in which he had happened to be born arose from a philosophy which we have outgrown today. It arose from the belief that a man had been more perfect in the past than he is in the present; that our ancestors knew more than we do, and that they stood nearer to God and God to them than we do. We could therefore do nothing better than follow their guidance in all matters of religion. This stanupoint has been deserted by a court time. We know now that This stanupoint has been deserted by our time. We know now that humanity has commenced its career, not at the top, but at the bottom of the ladder, that it has progressed and constantly risen to higher conceptions; that the son naturally rose above the father in knowledge, because he had the advantage of his experience. Many an orator has elicited applause from his audience with the glittering and well-worn phrase that we must

Transmit the Religion of our fathers untrammelled to our children as the most sacred heirloom which we pretty sentiment you will find that it is

As little as we live today in caves or log cabins, because our ancestors have lived in such habitations; as little as we buy or sell slaves today, because our forefathers car-ried on such a traffic; as little as we travel slaves today, because our forefathers carried on such a traffic; as little as we travel today on foot, because people used to travel formerly in that manner; so little can it be expected of us to follow all the religious opinions of the past. Or is it a fact that mankind had been capable of progressing in all branches of knowledge save in its religious views? Our ancestors believed and did what they deemed right and best for them; they formed and shaped their religious principles according to their temporary knowle go and to their temporary knowle go and to their temporary needs. So did every successive generation, and so do we. If they have suffered for their religious to what they considered to be wrong or untrue; their convictions were as dear to them as ours are to us, and if a test should be made it would become apparent that we in our time would not lack the same heroism when a principle would need our support that is near to our heart. Why, now, am I a Jew? I am a Jew, because after an intelligent research I have found that Judaism is the true religious cravings of my heart; that it grants the fallest freedom of thought and that finally it surts best my taste. If I am permitted to give to the form of your question a slight twist, and to ask why am I not a Buddhist, a Mahometan, a Christian or an atheist, my answer to it would show more clearly why I am a Jew. It would take away to

twist, and to ask why am I not a Buddhist, a Mahometan, a Christian or an atheist, my answer to it would show more clearly why I am a Jew. It would take away too much of my time to discuss the question why I am not attracted by

Buddhism or Mahometanism. it would surely interest you in a higher degree to hear my objections to Christianity or to atheism. I object to atheism because by denying a God I necessarily deny my own existence, which, however, is too dear to me to be denied. But why am I not a own existence, which, however, is too dear to me to be denied. But why am I not a Christian or why do I not turn a Christian?

To commence with, a Christian mast strangle reason before he begins to erect the structure of his religion. He must accept things as true which he cannot prove, or, in other words, he must believe. He must believe in the Divine origin of both the Old and New Testaments; he must believe in a Divine Trinity—that three make one, and one is equal to three; he must believe that this Trinity could occasionally separate, and that a God-Son could pass through human child-birth to become a sacrifice wherewith to atone the wrath of God the Father; he must believe in the most functiful description of the future life; he must believe that the greatest part of all human beings is condemned to everlasting punishment, and that it is even doubtful whether all Christians will be saved.

Such a structure of beliefs, resting upon no solid foundation, upon no evidence whatsoever, appears to me an air castle, in which i, for one, would not take up my residence, preity as it may look. If the chains of Christianity could be acceptable before a jury; if the truth of Christianity could be acceptable when a survey if the truth of Christianity could be established without referring to the divine origin of the Bible, which itself needs to be proven rationally, if evidences could be before a jury; if the truth of Christianity could be established without referring to the divine origin of the Bible, which itself needs to be proven first, but by authenticated historical facts, the case would stand quite different. But it is this very basis which Christianity is lacking, and all disputations between Jews and Christians have never elicited any new sparks of truth, and have ever remained without effect in either direction because the very point could not be found from which to start.

What are the points of agreement which, as I hold it, constitute Judaism? There is not one Jewish sect that does not accept as its princi

response to the ladder.

The second of the ladder of the l

during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. of the Mercantile Agency today by telegraph, number for the United States 271 and for Canada twenty-eight, or

San Francisco, January 7.—Pekin advices say that Tseing-Li-Yamen, the Chi-

to pay \$25,000 to the American missiona-ries who is ffered losses during the recent riots at Ching Kings. This settlement was effected through the efforts of Minister

of God, that does not understand it, that the master of the universe is a spiritual being so high

Above Human Conception

that he must not be represented, not even thought in any form. In fact, the literature produced by the Jewish nation is the history of the development of this very idea.

He Composed the "Arkansaw Traveller."

Cincinnati, January 7.— Professor Joseph
Tosso, who died yesterday, at his old sub-urban home, south of Covington, had lived for more than fifty years in and near Cincinnati. Tosso was born in Italy 212 East Ninth street, New York, will reterine from this derendful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, in 1802, and went to the City of Mexico

THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1887.

Rabbi Schindler Tells Why
He is a Jow.

Lipeting a former between the control of the co sary paraming for the resistent door is nature.

A different transport that the source of the control of the co

ons. is of the ten commandments, for example, the comprehence of t

son, Smith and Phillis in the anti-slavery days.

Miss Mary C. M. Boviston, sister of Edward D. Boviston, senior editor of the Farmers' Cabinet, died suddenly of pneumonia at her home in Amherst, N. H., Wedne-day, at the age of 70 years

Mr. Frank B. McDonald, son of ex-Senator McDonald, died in Washington. Friday, of heart disease. He had been for some years a clerk in the Treasury Denartment.

Mr. A. M. Wright, recently elected president of the Chicago Beard of Trade, died on Thursday.

The cld oak.

(A Legend.)

(Philadelphia Times.) dent of the Chicago Board of Trade, died on Thursday.

Mr. Pitts Southwick, 92 years of age, the oldest resident of Newport and a boat builder by trade.

William Thompson. Esq. United States consul at Southampton, Eng., died Wednes-day las.

For those who have gone and the days passed by day last.

his course was not only not that of a Christian man, but was that of an episcopal brute."

Lawyer Gaston said: May it please your honor, the defence admits that the plaintiff was deposed from his priestly office without trial, but it claims that he confessed to the archbishop his guilt, under win it the latter would have been derelict in his dity had he neglected to discharge him. That is our idea, and the archbishop will soon show that the plaintiff was guilty of such a crine as to justify his deposition.

Lawyer Eddredge—The defence claims that the archbishop will soon show that the plaintiff was guilty of such a crine as to justify his deposition.

Lawyer Eddredge—The defence claims that the was not, and say that he were contained by Josephine Rand, which are original and production was reached.

A clergyman after vears of suffering from that loathsome disease, Cutarth, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and aveil him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease ending a self-and dressed stamped envelose to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East Ninth street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge,

Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., fetired lishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of the dicese of New York, died on the 2d iust.

Rev. J. J. Glossbrenner, bishop emeritus of the United Brethren church, died on Friday at his residence in Churchville, Va. aged 74.

Rev. A. L. Post, a prominent Bantist minister, aged 75, died at Montrose, Penn., on Tuesday. He was a co-worker with Garrison, Smith and Phillips in the anti-slavery days.

Miss Mary C. M. Boyiston, senter editor of the Farmers' Cabinet, died and Manderst, N. H., Wedner and D. Boyiston, senter editor of the Farmers' Cabinet, died suddenly of pneumona at her home in Amherst, N. H., Wedner and D. Boyiston, senter editor of the Farmers' Cabinet, died suddenly of pneumona at her home in Amherst, N. H., Wedner and D. Boyiston, senter editor of the Farmers' Cabinet, died suddenly of pneumona at her home in Amherst, N. H., Wedner and D. Boyiston, senter editor of the Farmers' Cabinet, died and Scholar and Phillips in the Protestant Episcopal church of the dicese of New York, died on the 2d in Washington, Friday, of the United Brother and Phillips in the Protestant Episcopal church of the dicese of New York, died on the 2d in the pentise had been separated for some the protestant Episcopal church of the dicese of New York, died on the 2d in the pentise were stady for strictly before stock. Marrow and Medium have been give in the stady for the clip, with on material change in quotations. State, shot his wife. Emma F. Groce today. The best yellow Eves are firm. State, without being the fell apparently dead. Then the murder at his own head and put a bullet through it, but did not succeed in killing himself. The bullet passed the head behind the eyes, and while there is a chance that he may recover, there is no doubt that he will be hopelessly blind. The woman, too, may possibly recover, though the head behind the eyes, and while there is no doubt that he will be hopelessly blind. The woman, too, may possibly recover, though the head behind the eyes, and the prop

And many a time their presence there graced, When the smiles of affection beamed from the

With no one to witness but Him that's above; But virtue had stamped it while life lingered, to Like the old oak itself that stood many a blast.

IV.
The autumn had come and the wind blew high,

BALTIMURE'S BENEFACIUK.

umphrey Moore, a Massachusetts Man,
Bequeathed Money for a Young Men's
Lyceum—George W. Childs Once His
Clerk.

Baltimore, Md., January 9.—Humphrey
loore, a native of Massachusetts, who died
ere the other day, has by his will made
is memory revered by the young men of
his city who are fond of literary pursuits.
e left small sums, ranging from \$500 to Humphrey Moore, a Massachusetts Man, but steady, the

this memory revered by the young men of this city who are fond of literary pursuits. He left small sums, ranging from \$500 to \$5000, to various relatives, among them being Mary Bigelow of Worcester, Mass. He also well-remembered a number of charitable institutions in this city. But the feature of his will was a bequest of \$35,000 to found the Moore Institute of this city, as he specifies. "in the interests of morality, patriotism, intelligence and pelitical science, thereby to aid the young by social intercourse, scientific discourse, and free discussion, to become more familiar with the princtiples upon which the welfare of our country stands, and its interests are advanced, and by which social and civic virtues are maintained." Henry Stockbridge, Jr., and Francis W. Heath are appointed to carry out this trust, by duving a suitable lot and the market for large and the market games. 176c.

We guote: Passed, Mar's, \$2 15@2 20'; do, Northern, \$2 25@2 40'; American disassed, \$2 25. 34c. We quote that savers are at \$3/5c. STARCH.—Potaro starch is very scarce at \$3/5c. with the following the following the following the following the following well and the first much starch at \$1.5000. d wraps, 17@22; do, fine wraps, 22@34; Penn. wraps, 20@36c.
TEAS.—The following are the current prices; Oolong, 17@26c; Formosas, 21@5cc; Japans, 15@35c; Hyson, 204@38cc; Young Hyson, 12@32c; Gunpowder, 204@38cc; Young Hyson, 12@48c; Connou. 30@48c; Imperial, 46@50c; Souchong, 17@45c; Pekoes, 30@40c.
WOOL.—The receipts of wool for the week have been 5047 bales domestic and 1284 bales foreign, against 5842 bales domestic and 1700 bales foreign and 5632 bales domestic and 314 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1885. GLOUCESTER WISH MARKET. GLOUCESTER, January 6.—The market for fish at this port for the week ending today has been good, owing in great measure to the approach of the Lenten season. The stock of fish of all kinds on hand is much below the average for the past few veurs, and the outlook for a prosperous season and remunerative prices for the year 1387, for both fishermen and producers aike, is good. The receidts of both fresh and sait fish during the week have been light and prices for the former were correspondingly high. The number of fishing arrivals the past week was 25, included the producer of the control of the contr week wers 200,000 his coding, 200,000 his 172-h halibut, 7000 his of fresh haddock and 600,000 frozen herring. The fresh fish market has been very good the past week, as the supply has not been equal to the demand. Cargo sales of fresh halibut were made at 10c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h for white and 6c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h for zray; jobbing prices, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)88 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h for white and 6c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h for zray; jobbing prices, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)88 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h for white and 6c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h, with haddock at 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)3\(\frac{1}{2}\)40. We quote bloater mackerol at \$37\$ to \$40 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bi; extra fat 1s, \$25\$ to \$30; ls, \$17\$ to \$20; 2s, \$13\$ to \$15; 3s, \$11\$ to \$12; and tinkers, \$9\$ to \$10. Pergie slivers, \$7\$ 50. The sait fish market remains firm as follows:

of water, 13 of alumina, 3 of lime and 1 of from. It is affected neither by heat nor-cold, unites perfectly with lime, and is but little inferior to ordinary brick in strength, though much lighter. On being taked it acquires a sonorousness, which is all that distinguishes it from the unbaked state.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. BOSTON MARKETS.

oc a h; common, 6@8c a h, do fine, 0@ oc a h; common, 6@8c a b, Sage, extra, 14 14c a h. COAL—The retail trade has been quiet. We

ouote delivered prices a follows: \$0.025 \cdot 5; egg. \$5.026 50; Lehigh, broken, \$6.0025 5; Fanklin, do. \$7.002 50. What prices. \$0.006 25; Franklin, do. \$7.002 50. What prices. \$0.0075 cents per

CORN—The market has been steady and prices

ire firmly field.

We quote: Yellow, 53c; High mixed, 52@
3c; steamer vellow, 52½@53c; steamer mixed, 52@52c; and no grade, 51@52c & bush, as to

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLORE,
MONDAY EVENING, January 10, 1886.
APPLES.—There has been only a light local
demand for apples the past week. Choice hard
stock continue firm. Some extra Baldwins command §2 75. buttrade has been quiet. Choice
tranberies are scarce and prices firm.
We quote: Greening, \$2 75603 00 % bbl;
know. \$5 00@4 00; Baldwin, \$1 75@2 75 % bbi;
flubbardstons, \$1 00@2 50; Harvey, \$2 00;
korthern Soy, \$2 50@3 00 % bbl; common, \$1 00
31 50 % bbl. Brighton and Watertown Markets. Brighton and Watertown Markets.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Friday, January 7:
Western cattle, 1930: Eastern cattle, 230;
Northern, 431. Total, 2641.
Western sheep and lambs, 8000: Eastern sheep and lambs, 501: Northern sheep and lambs, 2205. Total, 10,706.
Swine, 12,863. Veals, 270. Horses, 312.
Prices of beet cattle per hundred pounds, drossed weight, ranged from \$24.00 to \$7.60.
Prices of beet cattle per hundred pounds, live weight.

PRICES OF WESTERN CATTLE. ies-Cape Cod. 26 00@8 00; country, Need 00.
TTER.—There has been a fair demand the week in the butter market, but the receipts ight and quickly sold up, and the market run for all kinds of butter. Strictly fine-made creamery continues to arrive slowly quickly taken. Imitation creamery is steady obstations and Northern dairy advanced 160 historical stream of the property of the price of the property of the price of the property of the price PRICES OF WESTERN CATTLE. Extra quality. We quote: Northern creamery—Extra, 30@ ... e # b; do firsts, 15@286 @ b.
Western Creamery—Extra, 30@ ... e # b; do firsts, 25@28 e # b; do choice, 20@23c # b.
Darry—Frankin county, thost, 23@20c # b, good to choice, 14@26c # b; Vermont, extra, 25@27c; Northern, choice, 24@27c # b; do fair to good, 10@21c # b. Western dairy, good to choice, 12@16c # b; ladie packed, choice, 13@14c # b; do, fair to good, 11@12c # b.

BEANS.—The demand has been rather quiet and the market duit, under the influence of a liberal supply, but prices were steady for strictly choice stock. Marrow and Medium have been duit, with no material change in quotations. Northern creamery-Extra, 30@ Per pound.
Brighton hides. 7@ c
Brighton tal... 3%... c
Country hds.hv.Cvy@7c
Country tal'w.134@24c
Country hds.ht...6%... c
Sheepskins... 85c@3140 NEW YORK MARKETA.

stendy prices, but the local trade was dubt. Flour \$\text{Piour}\$ \text{ibl} \text{bl} = \text{No. 2.826}\$; superfine, \$2.8063}\$ 30; shipping extras, \$3.60 \text{65}\$; XX and XXX, \$3.756 \text{485}\$; patents, \$4.6065}\$ 30. Fuckwheat flour, \$1.60 \text{bl}\$ 4.85; patents, \$1.60 \text{bl}\$ 4.85; patents, \$1.60 \text{bl}\$ 4.85; patents, \$1.60 \text{bl}\$ 4.90 \text{bl}\$ 4.90 \text{bl}\$ 4.90 \text{bl}\$ 4.90 \text{bl}\$ 50.50; quiet; middling uplands, \$9.165; cuifs, \$9.3c\$; quiet; middling uplands, \$9.165; cuifs, \$9.3c\$; quiet; middling uplands, \$9.165; cuifs, \$9.3c\$; Receipts at the norts this day, \$1.881 \text{bl}\$ bales; past week, \$18.071; corresponding week last year, \$18.9408 \text{bl}\$ bales. \$4.840 \text{bl}\$ 4.800 \text{bl}\$ bales; past week, \$18.071; corresponding week last year, \$18.9408 \text{bl}\$ bales. \$4.840 \text{bl}\$ 4.904 \text{bl}\$ 5.200 \text{bl}\$ 5.90 \text{bl}\$ 4.904 \text{bl}\$ 5.90 \text{bl}\$ 4.904 \text{bl}\$ 6.90 \text{bl}\$ 4.904 \text{bl}\$ 6.90 \text{bl}\$ 4.904 \text{bl}\$ 6.90 \text{bl}\$ 4.904 \text{bl}\$ 6.905 \text{bl}\$ 6.9 We quote coal freight rates, exclusive of dis-we quote coal freight rates, exclusive of dis-charging: New York, 85@b5c; Philadelphia, 81 25@1 35; Baltimore, 81 40@1 50; Hampton Roads, 81 15@1 15; Rehmond, 81 10@1 15; Cape Breton, 91 35@2. COFFEE_The market for Rio coffee has been COFFEE.—The market for Rio coffee has been growing stronger steadig unring the past week, but the business done was only of moderate proportions. The stee on hand a light Mild coffees have been quiet.

We quote the following: Java Padangs, pale, 18½c; no do medium brown, 19¼c; do do fancy brown, 20½c; do Samarangs, 14c; do Ankola, 21c; do Holland bacs, 17½c; Mandhellings and Aver Bangies, 1½c; Mocha, 21c2c 3 b; Rios, fair, 14½c3lbc 3 b; do, ordinary, 14½c3bc 3 b; Gosta Rica, 123c 13c 4 b; Jamaica, 839c 3 b; Guatemala, 133c 14c 3 b; Jamaica, 839c 3 b; Guatemala, 133c 14c 3 b; Mexican, 123dbc 3 b; Hayti, 7½c

LIVE STOCK MAKRETS.

many the wind following the property of a chief property of a chie

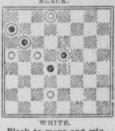
California, '86, 28@34c: low grades, 121/2@23c Canada malt, 95c@r1 00 % bush; 6-rowed State CHECKERS. CHARLES F. BARKER..... EDITOR Champion of America. All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass. Now Ready, "Barker's American Checker-Player," com game for sale:
Barker vs. Freeman, match games.....30c.
Jackson vs. Smith, match games.....25c. and 40c.

Chess and Cheeker Players' Head-

quarters, No. 122 Water street. All players cordially invited. Charles F. Barker, proprietor.

Position No. 1287.

By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass. BLACK.



Black to move and win.

The four following games were played in the friendly match of twenty games between Messrs. W. C. Parrow and S. Kehoe: Came No. 2181-"Double Corner."

Seventeenth game. Parrow's move: 9.14 3. 7 6.13 8.15
22.18 22.17 25.18 19.10
5. 9 11.15 1.5 4.8
24.19 18.11 31.26 29.25
11.16 7.16 2. 6 8.11
26.22 26.22 26.22 10.6
7.11 9.13 6. 9 11.15
28.24 22.18 18.15 23.18
16.20 13.22 10.14 14.23
30.26 18. 9 15.11 27.11

Came No. 2182-"Double Corner." Eighteenth game. Kehoe's move

Came No. 2183-"Double Corner." Nineteenth game. Parrow's move: 9.14 28.24 4.8 18.15 22.18 16.20 22.18 11.18 5.9 80.26 15.22 26.22 24.10 11.15 25.18 2.7 11.16 18.11 3.7 22.15 26.22 8.15 29.25 7.11 7.11 32.28 7.11 31.26

Came No. 2184-"Double Corner."

Twentieth game. Kehoe's move: 9.14 24.15 14.18 3.10 22.18 16.19 21.17 6.29 5.9 23.16 3.7 13.9 25.22 12.19 15.11 4.8 11.16 22.17 8.15 17.14 18.15 14.18 28.24 8.11 10.19 17.13 19.28 14.10 24.15 9.14 26.3 1.5 7.10 29.25 18.23 9.6 27.24 18.23 27.18 5.9 10.19 31.27 2.7 6.2 2...6 13..17 6.. 9 17..21 9..14 29..25 14..18

The friendly match of twenty games between Mr. J. H. Harrison and Mr. W. C. Parrow resulted in favor of Mr. Harrison with the following score:

Harrison ... 8 Parrow 4 Drawn 8
Mr. Parrow and H. Z. Wright played a Parrow 2 Wright 2 Drawn 8

KATE FIELD AND MEN.

A Bright Little Woman's Ideas on a Subject as Old as Adam.

rather, the old planet in a new place. She made a little speech after a dinner given the other night by a local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, which would have secured her the chary applause of the most exacting after-dinner critics. She was asked to respond to the highly original toast, "The Men." She said: "When the commander of this gallant post invited me to be present this evening. I accepted with pleasure, as some of my dearest friends pleasure, as some of my dearest friends belong to the Grand Army. But when your commander blandly insulated that he wanted me to say something I hesitated, as there was nothing for me to talk about, all the toasts having been assigned to eloquent speakers. Then it occurred to me that I might say a good word for the men. God bless them! They have so long toasted the women as to make it but fair that they at last should be toasted by a woman. They have too long had the field to themselves. For nearly 6000 years they have been talking. But as there is as much sex in mind as there is in matter we have seen all things in profile. Now, an artist will tell you that the two sides of the same face are not exactly alike. I pray, therefore, let us have the other profile around your camp-lire, whereby we may see the cuite face are not in the tell talk aves NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine quiet and nominal at 180.

PROVISIONS.—targ (numes declined starply and over cursettled sales) to the continual at 180.

PROVISIONS.—targ (numes declined starply and over cursettled sales) to the continual at 180.

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Petruary 6.805 for March, 6.935 for April, and 7.095 for April, and 7.095 for April, and 7.095 for refined for the continual to the

sex. All ages. Hallett & Co. will start you, Capital not needed. All particulars free, Send along your address at once, and all of the above will be proved to you. Nothing like it avar known to workingman.

BILL NYE

Writes Publicly to a Private Inquirer.

His Ideas of the Drug Business in Kansas,

to those visitations of fearful pestilence known as the black death. One will read of it in England in the time of Edward III. In 1350 this plague swept over Sweden and Denmark. Its ravages in those countries were so great that the disease gained the name of the tiger death.

The earliest symptoms of an attack by so dread a pest was a sneeze. Thereupon the pitying bystanders, with sorrowing glance, would turn to the newly marked victim, and exclaim, "May Good be with you!"

If this account of the custom be correct, it will be seen in what good reason the usage criginated, and with what want of all re-son it is continued in times when a sneeze, at the worst, indicates but a trifling cold. Nevertheless, it is a pleasant, little custom, which does harm to nebody, and we have not so many acts of formal courtesy that it is necessary to dispense with any of them.

MAO AND MAD SAUSED

on bloom visitations of feared passellence of it in European to the angel of the second in the time of Feared it in the carried to the dependence of the control of the carried to the car

to feel the way. Owing to the thickness of the cane-fields and the plantation houses and buildings, it was necessary for them to keep up a pretty sharp fire. Occasionally a rebel, mounted or on foot,

10 Fig 50

cabbage an' mustard seed, on the table, an' some p'served, quinces in a scalloped glass dash, an' a roll of ladle on it yit, and plate full o' siles o' lead on it had been an a scalloped glass dash, an' a roll of ladle on it yit, and plate full o' siles o' lived were an a belee or two o' silet o' live cast, and mebbe a crisp cookey or two, w'ile circlin' the white siless o' bread were an o' crist like a golden band. Foor and mebbe a crisp cookey or two, w'ile circlin' the white siless o' bread were an o' crist like a golden band. Foor and were were the head tumbed inter the wind were how here siless o' bread were a min o' crist like a golden band. Foor and were an o' crist like a golden band. Foor and were were the head tumbed inter the wind were how here were that an 'belee or two o' live', oil inter a second, and then he seed nothin' more, and know dothin' more, and know dothin' more, and know dothin' more, 'keept only fur a second, and then he seed nothin' more, and know dothin manufell onter him '21f 'twere glad, an' pelted with the see he wind war on white a season and a late of the blade in the see he wind war of the see he were golden to make a mean and a late of the war of the see he were golden to make a mean and a late of the war of the see he were layin' on the floor in his own cabin. If we a gold in the see he were layin' on the floor in his own cabin. If we are golden to make a mean for coronanes, to the sarcumstances of the see he were golden to make a mean and the war of the see he were golden to make a mean and the war of the see he were golden to make a mean and the war of the see he were golden to make a mean and the war of the see he were golden to make a mean and the war of the see he were golden to make a mean and the war of the see he were golden to make a mean and the war of the see he was a mean of the see he was a

shoulder, two Jumpers sitting near each other were told to strike, and they struck each other very forcibly. When a Jumper is told to strike, he strikes; when told to strike, he strikes; when told to throw, he throws whatever he may happen to have in his hand. Dr. Beardetried their powers of repetition with the first part of the first line of Virgil's "Æneid" and the first part of the first line of Homer's "linad," and out-of-the-way words in the English language, with which the Jumpers could not have been familiar. He repeated or echoed the sound of the words as they came to him in a quick, sharp voice. All of the Jumpers agreed that it tired them to jump, and they dreaded it, but could not resist the command. It is a most serious disease, and the cruelty of outside persons trifling with persons so afflicted evident. There is a case on record where a Jumper was told to leap off a precipice 170 feet high. He obeyed and was instantly dashed to pieces.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

'Neath the Mistletoe.

BY JULES DE GASTYNE.

Translated from the French for THE GLOBE by BENJ. R. TUCKER.

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER XIII. As he had supposed, it took M. Briare de Reuilly half an hour togo from his house to the Passage de Clichy. In the carriage he laid his pians thinking over his little speech, bu he scarcely expected the surprise which awaited him, and which was to oblige him to change his batteries.

The cab stopped. It was still raining a little. The old magistrate did not feel at home in his vicinity. He opened the door of the cab and looked "Carriages do not enter the passage," he said to the driver.
"Carriages do not enter the passage." answered the latter. "There is the entrance." And he pointed out to his customer a sort of narrow, smoky alley, paved with uneven stones, full of holes and ruts.

M. de Reuilly made a wry face.

locality.

Nevertheless he got out.

"Shall I wait for monsieur?" asked the

"Certainly."
The elegant inhabitant of the Rue de Bac The elegant inhabitant of the Rue de Bac ventured as far as the entrance to the Passage, looked in, and thally decided to enter; he stepped cautiously, hopping about to avoid the pools of water.

The house keepers who passed him looked at him with surprise.

They were not accustomed to seeing in that quarter officers of the Legion of Honor, or even such finely-dressed gentlemen.

They followed him with their eyes, asking where he could be going.

M. de Keuilly was more and more astonished.

The houses before him, painted stone-color, covered with dust, had great black crevices running from top to bottom, and the walls seemed as thin as paper.

Number 7 he found at the right, near the entrance.

Number 7 he found at the right, hear the entrance.

The door was open, and he entered. As he was getting his bearings, he saw a rection.

ne was getting his bearings, he saw a notice:

"Speak to the janitress."

Looking around, he perceived at the end of the hail—a gloomy hall, in which one con d hardly see his way—a glass door.

He knocked on one of the panels.

A sullen voice asked:

"What do you want?"

At the same time an angry head appeared.

But, at sight of the visitor, the features immediately assumed an expression of mingled surprise and respect.

The good woman asked politely:
"Was it you, Monsieur, who knocked?"
"It was I."
"It was I."

And what do you wish?" "And what do you wish?"
"Is there not a woman living here whom
they call the lady in black?"
"Madame Gillette? . . . Yes, Monsieur. Do you wish to see her?"
"Yes, Is she at home?"
"Yes, Monsieur. . . . I have not seen
her go out."

n ?" There is no refusing, for I am little accus Yes, it is plain that Monsieur does not The head disappeared behind the glass, which was again closed, and a second after, the janutress stood at the foot of the stairway, bent double, with a smile on her lips, before M. de Reuilly could discover by what

before M. de Reuilly could discover by what way she had come.

"I will go ahead," she said, "Monsieur has only to follow me."

And she began to mount the stairs.

"Do not go too fast, I leg you," said the old magistrate, "for stairs put me out of breath."

The antiress stopped, and then went on more slowly"

more slowly

When she had reached the landing-place, she pulled the tenant's bell.

M. de Reuilly put a franc into her hand.
She made a profound bow.

"Thanks, monsieur, I thank you very much!"
Behind the door they heard a sound of "Here is Madame Gillette."

The door half opened, and a voice asked:
"Who is there?"
"It is a v.sitor for you, Madame Gil-

And he began to walk up and down the room, very much agitated. It was so unexpected! He could not recover himself.
Madame Gail ardin' the widow! Decided of the could not he would rush his son's gival.

He would bend his head so low that he would never dare lift it again.

He saw them both, mother and son, distracted, dragging themselves at his knees, imploring pardon.

Which causes so much that I do not need to question you.

The lady in black listened, feverish and trem ling.

"Well, we are now settled."

"Your son will not fight?" said Octave's mother, with clenched teeth.

"I should be the first to forbid him."

"He has been insulted by mine, you know."

fortune.

He had more luck than he deserved.

She looked at him with a kind of mysterfous terror.
Oh, yes, she had seen this face before!
Where? When?
She did not recall.
But she had
an unpleasant memory of this vision.
She seemed at last to awake from her
terrified stupor, and asked:
"Who are you, Monsieur? ... Why
do you come here? Who told you? ..."
"No one. ... It is chance. ... And
I am as surprised as you."
"But who are you?"

"No one. It is chance. And I am as surprised as you."
"But who of the continue of Rendly."
"She seemed to le searching the remotest past with her mind."
"M. de Reudily?"
"The old prosecuting attorney."
She made a sudden movement.
"All yes, I have it now—the man in red."
She covered her face with her hanls.
"Why do you come here? Are you not satisfied? My husband has paid his debt to tociety. As for me, I owe nothing to society. I have done nothing. I was not prillty, as you know, better than any one. I have suffered enough, to be allowed to die tranquilly."

She sid these words in a voice broken with em tion, her eyes wandering, her hair dishevelled.
Ernest's lather, astonished, tried to quiet her.
"Calm yourself, Madame. I have not come with ha lintentions. "I have known the pain that one feels at blushing before the world, and the pain greater yet, that one feels when reading to see mest when her hands in a fit of despair, and more manner of the lady in black."

They can see it far off. There is sunlight in its purple."
M, de Reuilly, frightened, repeated:
"Calm yourself, Madame, calm yourself"
She went on without hearing him."

The come were one which has led you here to my house!"
"No, I had a reason for coming here, but I was a hundred miles from suspecting whom I should fin here, under the name of the lady in black."

They can see it far off. There is sunlight in its purple."
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She went on without hearing him."

The come of the hard in the purple."

Me could be red. I shines. "There is sunlight him to burple."

The come of the hard in the purple."

Me could be red. I shine the man in red."

Th

unh ppy?" No, since we wish to spare her an impos-

sible marriage."
"Impossible with my son?"
"You know it better than any one."
She exclaimed with cienched teeth: . . .

But she restrained herself.

hand." M. de Reuilly made a gesture of weari-

"Yes, Monsieur."
"Yes, Monsieur."
"This young man, who does not know ho you are more than I did, is my son."
She said, with a wandering air: ness.
"You put me, Madame, in a strange position... if missortune should come to my son?" She said, with a wandering are:
"Your son!"
"My son, yes, Madame, . . . It is he
who is to marry Mademoiselle Drouet."
"She whom my son loves?"
"She whom your son thinks he loves."
She cried, with a cold look:
"He loves her, you may rest assured. He
loves her very much. And she also loves
him!" fortune?" "Yes . . . If he should be wounded. "Well?"
"It would be I who had struck him"....

'hou?"
'In authorizing this duel, which my duty oliges me to forbid. It my weakness toud bring him misfortune? I love my on also, Madame . . . It is my mison to prote thim, to watch over his ery well! But the father does not wish "Very well! But the father does not wish this marriage, and he will desire it less than ever now."

She looked at him.
"Why? Why less than ever?"
He did not answer.
She went on, very much excited:
"Because you are going to denonnce us... to tell who I am... who my son is ... I understood you well."
He protestel:
"Madame, that is not what I meant to say. Listen to me." days . "
"So you will not authorize it?"
"It will be impossible, to my great regret.
Madame."
"You will say to your son, to his seconds,

to my son's secon s?"
"I willgive no reasons. I promise you that.
... Your secret shall remain between ourselves"... ourselves"... 'You will not give up our secret, but you will have it anderstood that my son is un-

And they will believe what they wish.

that he has committed some bad action, stolen perhaps?

Listen to me."
She said, in a curt voice:
"Go on, Monsieur, I am listening to
you . Go on! But I tell
you also, I have seen it for myself!"
He shook his head lightiv.
"It matters httle. They will cease to love
each other . ."
"Cease to love each other!"
He made a gesture of impatience.
"She at least will have to cease when she
is murried." "But"
"People are always readier to suppose evil than good."
"We did not create this situation."
"No, it is desthy, latality."
"It is this unfortunate rivalry."
"Yes, there are so many young girls in Paris, and fate has willed that they should both east their eyes on the same one."
"The hand which guided is higher than we." "She at least will have to cease when she is married."
"You are going to marry her?"
"As soon as possible now."
"Without cons dering."
"I assire you that that will not stop us."
A word escaped her lips, as if in spite of herself." we."
It has judged, doubtless, that the crime of the father was not sufficiently ex-

M. de Reuilly turned pale; he was becoming angry.

"I beg you, Madame," he said with repressed tury, "no harsh words!

have not come here to talk of the sentiments of Mademeise le Drouet in regard to your son, and I assure you that these sentiments affect me little. It will not be the first time that a young girl has been married against her will."

"But Mademoiselle Drouet is not like other young girls."

"she is more charming, they tell me." turn. What shall I say to him?"
"You will say that you have seen me."
"For what purpose?"
"For the purpose"
"I hat you have recognized me?

other young girls."

"She is more charming, they tell me."

"More than that, she is better. She has a higher and nobler heart. I know her now. I have taiked with her. Hers is a great soul."

"So much the better!"

"So much the better!"

"So much the better!" trate, annoved, "explain the matter to him as test you can"

And he turned towards the door to take his leave.

She stopped him.
"No" said she, her eyes full of force, her voice vibrating, "I will tell him nothing at all.

And I will compel your son to light."

He looked at her stopping her belowed. "She will not yield."
"I hat is our affalt."
"She loves my son, and will be his only."
"We shall see."
"You would not have the crueity to make

looked at her, stupefied, believing that she was go ng mad.

"Yes," she repeated, "even if I must myself spit his cowardice in his face.

"Madame," stammered M. de Reuilly,
who had become livid.

"Yes, he is a coward—your son—a cow-

All
But she restrained herself.
"Mademoist-lie Drouet herself," began M.
de heuilly. "if she knew,... for she
surely does not know."
"And you will ha ten to tell her?"
"To hurry th: marriage with your son.
She has a large dowly, don'tless?"
"And you know it well," said the old
magistrate, with keen irony.
Octave's mother became livid.
"And your son also knows it well," continued M. de Rauilly.
"My son? You believe that my son?" She repeated the word in his face, menicinaly.
"Madame," said the old magistrate, dismayed.
"When one is not a coward and has been insulted, he does not seek pretexts, he fights." "Not with the son of an assassin! . . .

Never!"
She was going to answer, but her voice stuck in her throat.
Then, all at once, she ran to the magistrate, 'errified, looking at the door with eyes full o. anguish.
A noise had just been heard on the stair-"Why do you accuse mine?"
"It is true, you are right. He loves her perhaps, also. He knows that she does not love him, that she will never love him." "My son," said she, her voice quivering.
... "He must not know, he must not

"It is a visitor for you, Madame Gillette."

The door opened on a very dark hall. It was impossible to distinguish the face of the person who spoke. Without awaiting the tenant's response, the janitross pushed M. de Reuilly in.

"Enter, Monsieur, enter!"

Then she closed the door on him and went down again.

"It has not make the tunhappy.

He will torture her because he loves her."

"It he only removes her from your son's pursuit he will have oarned the right to some gratitude," murmured the old magistrate.

"It has a visitor for you, Madame Gilling to see a visit him, that is not level to will him. He will the future."

"My son. Said sale, her voice determing the mistrust!"

She could say no more. The door opened, and Octave appeared. He was surprised to see a stranger with his mother, and remained on the threshold, somewhat non-dassed.

Nevertheless he bo d to M. de Reuilly, and with a look stended to ask who this stranger was a stranger with his mother, and remained on the threshold, somewhat non-dassed.

Nevertheless he bo d to M. de Reuilly, and with a look stended to ask who this stranger was a stranger with his mother, and remained on the threshold, somewhat non-dassed.

Nevertheless he bo d to M. de Reuilly, and with a look stended to ask who this stranger was a visit of the previous here."

"Enter, Monsieur, enter!"
Then sine closes the door on him and went down again.
On perceiving an elegantly-dressed and decorate gentleman O.t. we's mother, still decorate gentleman O.t. we's mother with taken place in her room, and whose one were still red, believed that she saw her son's benefactor, the colonel whose life had saved.

She hurriedly stepped forward with a "Be seated, Monsieur"

Then she sto-ped, with one mouth, the chair still in her hand, and stood as if petrified.

The she storped, with one mouth, the chair still in her hand, and stood as if petrified.

The she storped, with one mouth, the chair still in her hand, and stood as if petrified.

The she storped, with one mouth, the chair still in her hand, and stood as if petrified.

The she storped, with one mouth, the chair still in her hand, and stood as if petrified.

The she storped with one mouth, the chair still in her hand, and stood as if petrified.

The she storped with one mouth, the chair still in her hand, and stood as if petrified.

The she storped with one mouth, the storped with one which had come to her? She began to tree in the force, a long time ago.

Was this a new trial, a new misfortune which had come to her? She began to tree in head with the still in her hand, and stood as if petrified.

The trial story of the star head we which had come to her? She began to tree in head with the stream of allowing the stream of allowing the stream of the stream of the stream of allowing the stream o

prefers another to take."

And he again made a movement to leave;
our friend checked him again.
"Painful mission?" he cried. "Explain
yourself. Monsieur."
He turned to bis mother.

"Speak; mother, speak, for I am suffering very much."

She looked at M. de Reuilly, who had turned pale and was almost trembling, and then said:

your father."
The young man had a shock of terror.
He looked at the visitor all in black, his
red rosette standing out on his frock coat
like a drop of blood, with an expression of
horror and terror.
Then he buried his head in his hands and
murmured with unspeakable anguish:
"My God! my God! this is the last
blow!" Then, lifting his head, he pointed M. de Reuilly to the door.

"Go, Monsteur." he said, in a discouraged tone. "go say to your son that I am not a person to be fought! I will detain you no

person to be fought! I will detain you no longer!"

He stazgered. His mother ran and enfolded him in her arms.

"My sou! my son!"

M. de Keuil.y, affected in spite of himself, had not moved.

Octave made a fresh gesture.

"Go!"

He went.

The mother tried to console her son.

"If this man has a heart," she said, "he will say nothing".

"Heart? Does any one have heart in dealing with us? No." he added, with a gesture of despair, "all is over now. I have had an hour of happiness... It was too much!"

He diopped into a chair and burst into sobs. sobs.
The mother, her eyes turned to heaven, seemed to be questioning Providence and asking when he would cease to smite them.

CHAPTER XV M. de Reuilly went away violently moved, in spite of his scepticism. What was his duty? The worthy attitude of the son had

"And all my trouble is for nothing, now. "It was not I who spoke. Madame. It was touched him more than the menaces and

To tell bis son all was to ruin them forever.

He had read in the countenance of the son
that the un ortunate youth could not rise
under this last tlow.

To unveil his disgrace, so well concealed,
was surely to deal him a d ath stroke.

And the mother, who had already suffered so much, the mother who had lived
only for her child, who had no thought but
for him, and to defend him against the
injustice of his fate.

He thought of the courage the unfortunate woman had shown in those terrible
hours of anguish and dread she had been
compelled to endure in building up this
artificial existence, apparently honest,
which she had secured for her son and for
herself. that the un ortunate youth could not rise under this last llow.

To unveil his disgrace, so well concealed, was surely to deal him at dark stroke.

And the motifier, who had already suffered so much, the mother who had lived only for her child, who had no thought but in instite of his fate.

He thought of the courage the unfortante woman had shown in those terrible hours of anguish and dread she had been compelled to endure in building up this artificial existence, apparently honest, which she had secured for her son and for herself.

One word from him could make everything crumi-le, could render barren all the sacrifice endured.

Should he speak it?

The old magistrate looked at him.

"You have learned?"

"Nothing, but I strongly suspect there must be something."

M. de keuilly tu ned to his son:

"Not the mother of her husband. They had their reasons."

He paused and looked at his wife.

"Now, I know what the father was; he assassinated a man and a woman, and he died on the scanoid."

Maname Drouet gave a cry of horror.

Paule became as white as the cover of the armchar on which she was sitting.

In spin of nerself, an exclamation escaped her lips:

"My God! the unfortunate man!"

M. Drouet and Ernest looked at each of the father?" said M. Drouet, triumphantly.

"He has nover spoken to me of his father."

"Nor the mother?" said M. Drouet, triumphantly.

"He has nover spoken to me of his father."

"Nor the mother of her husband. They had their reasons."

He paused and looked at his wife.

"Now, I know what the father was he assassined a man and a woman, and he died on the scanoid."

Maname Drouet gave a cry of horror.

Paule became as white as the cover of the armchar on which she was sitting.

In spin of in restling the middle of the scanoid of the armchar on which she was sitting.

In spin of in restling the middle of the same bear of a rich arm the same bear of the same bea

hing crumble, could render barren all the acrifice endured.
Should he speak it?
If he did not steak it, if he said to his

Go and fight!" And if his son was wounded, killed? . . And the marriage?
And the anti-apated fortune?

All became gloomy.

He himselt, what would become of him?
He had not lied to Ernest when he teld
him that they were threatenedwith seizure.
Perhaps the bailiffs were already at his The marriage broken off, his credit was The marriage troken off, his credit was gone everywhere.

He hoped, on the contrary, with the prospect of this anion, to make those who pursued him more patient.

He was in a strange state of perplexity. He went down the stairs slowly, as if bent under the weight of his thoughts.

When he passed by the room of the jamtess, she examined him curiously.

She seldom saw on that stairway gentlemen so well dressed and, above all, decorated.

rated.

His attention was aroused by the fixed per inacity of her look.

He mechanically touched his hat.

The woman made a rocound how and then, advancing and growing bold, she asked:

"Monsieur has not found what he wished?"

asked;
"And it is surely they, father? You are not mistaken?"
'It is they.
"They admitted it?"
"They admitted it."
"And the son doubtless asked you to make his apology to me?" wished?"
"Yes . . . , yes I thank
you!"
"Madame Gil'ette was at home, was she

head.
He tried to go, but the janitress obstructed the passage with her portly person.
She leaned on her broom and did not seem ready to make way.
Her curiosity had been too long excited on the subject of her tenant to let this opportunity pass of perhaps learning something.

"I have never seen Monsieur come to see

And now his indecision seized him again.
On the pavement, he mechanically raised his eyes toward the house he had just left, perceived the window, seemed to see behind the glass the face of the mother who adjured him and menaced him, then that of Octave, who had scorned to supplicate and who did not seem to count on his generosity.

He trembled and hurried to open the cab

all, Paule, the strange discovery he had just made.
"In an hour," said Ernest to his father,
"M. Octave will receive my seconds."
"You will fight?" said the old magistrate, surprised "I had not hoped for so much generosity.
"Fight?" cried the employe.
"You little know me, father."
"I know you too well, on the contrary, for I do not believe it."
"I must get this young man out of my way! She loves him. She must cease to love him."
"Ab! it is jealousy which makes you act?". loor.
But the driver was not there.
He gave a look to right and left and called He gave a look to right and left and called him.

He appeared soon, holding his whip in one hand and wiping his lips with the back of the other.

He closed the door methodically and slowly, and then cried:

"Here we are, sir, here we are!"

And he went mechanically along the sidewalk.

Reac ing his horse's head, he asked:

"We are going?"

"Kue du Bac."

"Where we came from?"

"Where we came from?"

"Nothing driving about that."

He took the reins, and growled at his ho se:

ho se:
"Go on, Pauper!"
Then he climted up on his seat, took his llankets, tucked them around his knees and turned to his customer! "Get in!"
M. de Reuilly was already in the car-

M. de Keulify was already in the carriage.

The driver lifted his whip, cracked it over his beast, and the cab moved on.

But the journey was long from the Avenue de Clichy to the Rue du Bac.

Sure now that he was going by the hour, the driver checked his horse, while appearing to urge him violently along, and went through the streets whistling, with a cunning air, his black leather hat over his ears.

Several times the old magistrate, impatient, put his head out of the door and called out to go aster, that he was in a hurry. The answer came in a b ntering voice:
"It is to Pauper that you must say that.
. . S. yit to Pauper."
And holding the reins on one side, while he brandished the whip with the other. he said:

centially.

"An! and what did they say?"

"That they did not need Monsieur. They only asked me to open all the doors to

The son is expecting your seconds."

Then the latter went up the Rue du Bac towards his home, while the former leaped into a cab . . and went to find his two Paule's father was transported with an

tembed him more than the menaces and cross of the mother.

"Yes, monsion?"

The cid magnitured. I must not he amount for a middle for the craim in which sace of the train in which the her half field the role of prosecuting the combet her half field the role of prosecuting the combet her half field the role of prosecuting the combet her half field the role of prosecuting the combet her half field the role of prosecuting the combet has been as the man, the criminal, the failer, crashed by the greatness of the saw the man, the criminal, the failer, crashed by the greatness of the saw the man, the criminal, the failer, crashed by the greatness of the saw the man, the criminal, the failer, crashed by the greatness of the saw the man, the criminal, the failer, crashed by the greatness of the saw the man, the criminal, the failer, crashed by the greatness of the saw the man, the criminal, the failer, crashed by the greatness of the saw the man, the criminal, the failer, crashed by the greatness of the saw the man, the criminal, the failer, crashed by the greatness of the saw the man, the criminal, the failer, crashed by the greatness of the saw the man, the criminal, the failer, crashed by the greatness of the saw the greatness of th

M. Drouet, triumphantly.

The old magistrate looked at him.

"You have learnee."

"Nothing, but I strongly suspect there must be something."

M. de kenilly tunned to his son:

"Inve told you before, Ernest, of the Gillardin crime?"

"An attocious crime." them."
"And the father?" said M. Drouet, in a for us.

"The risk magnetized for me to see and hear "It know" "There is some stain, is there not?" said M. Drouet, triumphantly.

The old magnistrate looked at him.
"And the father?" said M. Drouet in armshall rough the same of the risk magnetized for me of his father." "It has sufficed for me to see and hear "And the father?" said M. Drouet in a triumphantly.

The old magnistrate looked at him.
"And the father?" said M. Drouet in a triumphantly.

The old magnistrate looked at him.
"And the father?" said M. Drouet in a triumphantly.

The old magnistrate looked at him.
"And the father?" said M. Drouet and forms over spoken to red his balance. "He reves grew dim.
Here yes grew di "And he dared look at my daughter!"
continued the father.
"And he threw his glove in my face!...
"And he threw his glove in my face!...
"In spite of his bewilderment, foy was written on his face. He had not dared hove for so complete a triumph. No diper and no longer any rival to dread.

He blessed the chance which had ordered that his father should pierce the anonymity of these two mysterious beings who poisoned his existence and rendered impossible the union which he covered with so much ardor, for to the fifterest which he had in accomplishing this marriage was added the love which he had felt for Paule since the voxage to Chatel Allion.
Unable to believe in so much fortune, he asked:
"And it is surely they, father? You are

Einest sneered.
"My seconds?"
"And if I may give you counsel, I advise you to send them to him." said the father, assassin?"
"I dare, father."
"And you still think to marry him, per-

The son's laugh grew louder.

"What a loke!"

"I am not joking."

"Fight with the son of an assassin!"

"This young man is not responsible for the crime of his father. . . He appeared to me worthy of interest, as did the mother." mother."

"Nevertheless. I shall not cross swords with him," said Ernest flatly.

M. Drouet seemed to approve.
"Now there is nothing in the way of mygring him my danghter!" murmured he.

M. de Reuilly did not answer.
He a dressed himself to his son:
"You will do as you like. You charged me with an inquiry. I have made it. but, in your place. I would fight. This young man is unfortunate enough in being born

cease following her. Moreover, when she finds out who he is."
"You are going to tell her?"
"I have no interest in making this secret known to any but her."
"I hat is proper. . . And I cannot prevent you from doing your duty as head of the family."

of the family."

"I have a plan," said Ernest.

And, ad ressing himself to his future father-in-law, he added,
"We shall be rid of him forever!" He prepared to go out.
M. Drouet had also taken his hat.
He was in haste to tell his wife and, above
II, Paule, the strange discovery he had

On the threshold M. Drouet and Ernest parted, after a few moments' discus-sion, during which the young man snared with his future father-in-law the project he

Panie's lather was transported with an intense joy.

It was done, this time!

His daughter was saved ... his daugter was about to be set free from her love for this man, for this son of a scoundrel.

He did not doubt that, when she should know all, there would be a cry of indignation and horror, and that she would east away all thought of the unworthy individual with had taken possession of her heart by surprise.

She was doubtless about to learn some bad news . . . sone news ad for her love, and there was nothing for her but her love. Everything related to that, everything revolved around that . . . It was the pivot of her life, of her happiness. She remained standing motionless, listening. was the pivot of her life, of her happiness. She remained standing, motionless, listening.

M. Drouet, serious but poised, pointed to a chair.

"Sit down, my daughter."

Then, turning towards his wife who was making a motion to leave them, he added:

"You also what I have to say concern-you also."

The child and the mother obeyed. The

the bleeding humiliation, the terrible suffering of the man she loved. "The wretch!"

"He wretch!"

"He loves you! he also! that is his excuse! And we will see then if you persist in being the wile of this reprobate!"

"He will kill him as surely as would a ball through his heart," murmured the young girl.

"It will be a good riddance for him and for us."

Paule did not answer, Her eyes grew dim.

Her blo d stood still.

She saw Octave before the four seconds.

A bulldog and six pizs had a three-round.

wears the violet ribbon of an office of the Academy.

The one who got out first says to the driver:

"Follow the road, and waft for us two hundred yards from here."

Then turning to his companions, while the driver executes his orders, says:

"No one has arrived."

"No one has arrived."

A New York house-keeper writes that she has a maid-servant now working for \$14.

"Follow the road, and, wait for us two unured yards from here."
"And you still think to marry him, perhans?"
The monitor of the administration. as tonded, baced up and down the room, gesticulating.

He looked at his wife and let fall this discouraged exclusions.

The who there is mad?"
The mother little the rarms to heaven.
Then, e returned to Paule:
"But you do not know, unhappy girl, what a future is reserved for you?"
Them coll an assassin's son, despised by all, if or all the world will know how.

"Wile of an assassin's son, despised by all, if or all the world will know how."
He checked himself:
"Not this is impossible!

"Well, I will protect you against yourself.
"Not this is impossible!

"Well, I will protect you against yourself.
"Not this is impossible in the from the protection of the incompanies being done of the protection of the research of the protection of the protec

ODD ITEMS.

secret, father," said Paule, without appearing moved, "you will strike me, for I belong to him, body and soul. My soul is henceforth one with his."

"I shail reveal nothing," said the tather.
"I shail not betray him. Another takes upon himself the burden of my vengance."
"Another?"
"Another," whom you have repulsed, secred."
"M. Briare?"
"M. Briare, who has been insulted by him, and who wishes to avenge himself."
"He wishes to light?"
"To fight? Does one fight with the son of an assassin? Ah: indeed! fight! But he has an easier revenge. He is simply going to send him seconds, and, on the ground.

at the moment of crossing swords, when the four seconds are there together, he will make his seconds inquire of his adversary's seconds if they really know whom they accompany, and advise them, if they do not, to ask him if he is not the son of one Gaillar, formerly executed at Poitiers."

"He will not do this!"
"He has already commenced the execution of this little plan."
"And M. Drouet contentedly rubbed his hands, looking at his wife, as if seeking her approval.
"The wretch!" said Paule, who foresaw the bleeding humiliation, the terrible suffering of the man she loved. "The wretch!"
"He loves would be also! that is his or."
"He will not do this!"
"He wretch!" said Paule, who foresaw the bleeding humiliation, the terrible suffering of the man she loved. "The wretch!"
"He loves would be also! that is his or."
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"He loves would be also! that is his or."
"He loves would be also! that the tather.
The next Connecticut Legislation

octave. And she renemered the strange emotion which had seried the young man. At that moment, by a kind of intuitive power which love imparts, she had instantly caucht a gimpse of the namels loved and his mother. This place is absolutely deserted and deep statisty caucht a gimpse of the namels loved and his mother. The sky is gray and lowering. The sky is gray and lowering and to herself that she would be compassionate and would not reject this innocent man.

She had taken this resolution when she idid not yet know, when she had only suspicions. Now it was certain, and her hour of devotion har just struck. She felt it and she became grave. She had not believed that her love would be submitted to such a proof.

Would seem cruel to the young man—which would perhaps kill him.
She was asbamed of her hesitation, and she turned towards her lather, on whose face aiready be med the joy of triumph:
"That is the place; stop," a voice says. At the same time a person leaps to the ground.
Another followed him, then a third and a she turned towards her lather, on whose face aiready be med the joy of triumph:
"Mat does all this matterto me, father,"

The set is one of those autumn mornings, entivened only by the flourishes of the hunting hor.

All at once, at the extremitity of the park, we see a large, black landau, drawn by two dark horses.

In approaches slowly, the driver seeming to hesitate about the direction he ought to take; then it stops at the spot what is the protocomplete. The saying concerning an ill wind hat again been illustrated. A Nebraska man deported down in a widow, who is worth \$30,000.

He saying concerning an ill wind hat again been illustrated. A Nebraska man deported down in a widow, who is worth \$30,000.

He saying concerning an ill wind hat again been illustrated. A Nebraska man deported we will ever new the saying concerning an ill wind hat again been illustrated. A Nebraska man deported we will ever new the s

sheet, "the set of county in the county of t

New England's Influence on New York City.

She Furnishes Brains and Capital.

Railroad Men and Anthors All from "Down-East."

And Yet the City is Badly Managed and Heavily Taxed.

Why Not Annex Brooklyn Now, and Make Both One?

New York, January 8.-I dare say Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell and the enterprising, thrifty cities further up the coast and in the interior of New England are growing in population as in enterprise, and if New England in itself is as thrifty and as conspicuously fortunate as New England is in New York, it is indeed to be congratulated.

New England in New York?

Why, it is a text for volumes.

Journalism, the bench, the bar, the pulpit, the realms of science, of mason, of trade and commerce are thronged with men of New England birth, with the energy

women born in New England.

It isn't alone the Eeschers of divinity, nor the Choates of law, nor the Marcies in medicine, nor the Claffins in commerce, to whom 1 refer, but literally along severy avenue of occupation, crowding and pushing each other in honorable competition, we find men and women born of New England colleges, working on the planes of New Hongland parentage, nurtured in New England colleges, working on the planes of New York's endeavor, with New England industry, and that nice sense of honor characteristic, typi alof the New Englander in whatever line of life he is to be tound.

New England capital makes the bank of New York's spid.

Irish or Scotch, one of the best-hearted men in the world, full of hum initarian thought, a rough diamond whose word is ar good as his bond, and his bond is A. A. A. John Stetson—well, you know John. William Henderson is a Scotchman. Edward Harrigan, who combines admirably the triple talent of author, actor, manager, is Irish. Ed Gilmore came from the country. John F. Poole is Irish. J. M. Hill looks like a Yankee, but he has the push of a Westerner and the suavity of a metropolitan. I have an idea he was born in Rhode Island. It is a toss un, and in any event he is not a native of New York. So you see without touching William Steinway, one of the foremost owners and managers, who for thirty years past has stood at the front and is a native of Germany, or the Chickerings, who came to us from Boston, or the Webers, who passed their early days a ross the dark blue sea, in this realm of entertainment there is not a solitary

At this moment I cannot recall an individual hotel proprietor who was born in

New York city.

New England has the call.

Well, is it anything to brag of? How are we governed, for what, and by whom?

The condition of N w York city this week is about as good an illustration as one could wish of the diocy and undestrability of republican government. [There is not a crowned head on the face of the round globe which would feel easy beneath its tlara, in the face of such physical outrages as are tolerated and permitted by the municipal authorities of the metropolis of the Western continent. Bleak and chilly are the winds that sweep our streets; heavy was the snow that fell. Stomachaches are all the rage, and pneumonia is the pestilence that walks by noondry and raises have in the palace and the hovel. History presents no parallel to the marked transition from Dutch Gotham, with its noiseless state of routine, to metropoltan New York and its bristling, flighty excitement, its defiant corporations and dirt. Flity years ago Prince street, which is less than half a mile above the City Hall, was on the verge of New York's civilization, and Broadway, with the exception of the Bowery, was the one thoroughfare the city could boast. It costs us in the vicinity of \$36,000,000 to run this city a year, and I doubt if on the earth there is a city which in the face of a heavy snow storm is so absolutely helpless as this great metropolis.

We are in the hands of an impudent, daring set of corporations who have brains enough to plantheir forays upon the public weal, andacity enough to execute their plans, and money enough to fight to the court of last resort. No city in the world affords so rich and tempting

A Field for Public Plunderers New England has the call.

A Field for Public Plunderers. as this. All that is needed is a clear-headed master and a long purse; the master marks out the programme and the purse pays the

of New England birth, with the energy that seems indigenous to that favored portion of the world, where brains and hearts and hands work in harmony for the common wealth.

New York is proud of her supremacy, and well she may be, occupying the length and breadth of an island whose feet are laved by billows born in the cavernous depths of old ocean itself, washed upon the right and upon the left by huge rivers, one rushing toward the Sound, the other the most exquisite tracery on the footstool penetrating the inner recesses of mountain ranges, hundreds of miles toward the north, while across its head in wes with gentle waves a silver thread, the Harlem river, not so long as the Mississippi nor so deep as the Amazon, but quite sufficient to answer the all water embracing purpose, so that the Island of Manhattan can be in no sense a like in the programme and the purse pays the way.

Our sister city, Brooklyn, is, perhaps, worse off in some senses, but their conditions due to their conditions due to their government. In New York the Mayor's hands are absolutely the water which gives its Mayor almost also charter which gives its Mayor almost also chart

Island off Manhattan can be in no sense a doubtful island; fortunate in her physical surroundings, with the most magnificent harbor in all the world, where the navies of the nations could rest or fight at will; with a water front at which could be wharfed the commerce of the globe, with breathing soots and shapely avenues and stately buildings, and spires which by the hundred point toward beaven itself; with natives to the manuer born, fully eqipped by bounteous nature with mental capacities and physical sturdifies, all permeated and guided by a moral nature sufficient to

Leaven the Lump of Cemmerce in the interest of the world at large. Yet, rising like significant promontories in a magnificent landscape, we find here and there and almost everywhere men and women born in New England.

It isn't alone the Beechers of divinity, nor the Choates of law, nor the Marcies in medicine, nor the Claffins in commerce, to whom I refer, but literally along every avenue of occupation, crowding and pushing each other in honorable competition, we find men, and women born of New England colleges, working on the planes of New York's endeavor, with New England industry, and that nice sense of honor character.

A Union Must Be Had.

hand would be clear gain when the balances came to be struck. Brooklyn's pol-

of New York solid.

New England bankers direct the moneiticians very naturally oppose the project.

shows its uneasiness, the child is irritable and angry, shows temper. And as my dear old tather used to say, he believing in original sin, and that all men by the fall in Adam lost all holmess and power of doing good—"There you see," he says, "the corrupt nature; it breaks out in childhood, it begins with the very beginning." But as life develops itself and impulses rise hi her, they are moralized and hually even spiritualized. In rude and early national life we see the same thing. Design is casual, impulse, universal. It works in the lower forms of national life, in the history of the unfording of the race, as it works in the household in children. It works with fear, with combativeness, with pleasure, mirth, with love in its more circumscribed forms. And thus we see it coming up, the household being riself a miniature of that which is taking place upon national life everywhere; that in earlier stages we are children.

BEECHER A DEMOCRAT.

The Famous Pastor Always
Liked Democracy.

He Preaches on Impulse, Will and Habit

— A Practical Life.

A Great Many Men Are Very Hard

and Cold, and Not Liberal.

BROOKLYN, January 2.—Rev. Henry Ward

Becker preached to day to an audionowhich, considering the storm that prewalled, was a surpris andly large one. In
announcing the regular annual collection
which considering the sorm that prewalled, was a surpris andly large one. In
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for the Concregational Church Umon he
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Self-Control Goes on Itself, But where most we need is in the develop ment of moral qualities. A true Christian turn on the light and it is there always; he and wells are at his service. An untrained man is like a family in the lower countries

The control of the co

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stated by old residents on sait water that this is the first instance they ever heard o where the worm has been found petrified and specimens are eagerly sought after.



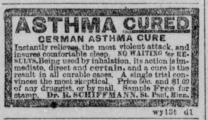
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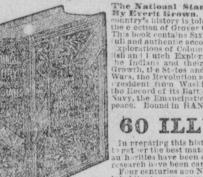
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